CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1900. VOL. LXVIII: NO. 3.

Poetry.

THE GENTLE FILIPINO.

AS THE SERGEANT SEES HIM.

Oh, I've chased the sweet Apache thro' his God-forsaken land,
And I've tracked the darlin' hoss-thief where his tootsies marked the sand,
And I've summered with the dago down at "Caney by the Sea,"
But the gentle Filipino—say, he beats 'em all for me!
He beats 'em all fer me, my son, the whole immortal lot,
In his squshy, mushy country, where the climate's good and hot,
Oh, I've tackled red and yaller, and I've tackled wild and tame,
But the gentle Filipino, he is high, low, jack and game.

With his timid little manner and his sweet and lovely smile,
And his easy way of swearin' that he's loved yer all the while,
With the white flag on his shanty hangin' out to catch yer eye,
And his little rifle ready ter plunk yer by and by.
Ter plunk yer by and by, son, ter shoot yer through the back,
And skip away as lively as a sprinter down the track,
Ter come 'round when they plant yer, jest to drop his little tear,
Fer the gentle Filipino is a tender-hearted dear.

He's as playful as a kitten, and his pastime, as a rule,
Is ter shoot the flag-er-truce men as a sort er April fool;
And if he can find a tree-top and sit up there with his gun
And pick off the chaps that's wounded, then he knows he's havin' fun.
He knows he's havin' fun, boys, a grand, good time all 'round,
They look so awkward tumblin' from the stretcher ter the ground;
It's such a joke ter spot 'em and ter kill 'em where they lay,
Fer the gentle Filipino loves his pretty, childish play.

'Course I know that he's an angel, pure and white as ocean foam,
'Cause I read it in the pamphlets that they send us here from home;
And I know that I'm a "butcher," 'cause the pamphlets say I am,
But I guess I'll keep on fightin' jest the same fer Uncle Sam.
The same fer Uncle Sam, son, fer—jest bear this in mind—
The watch dog's better than the curs that sneak and snarl behind;
I'll try to bear up, somehow, underneath my "murd'der's taint,"
Fer the gentle Filipino is a blame queer kind er saint.
—Joe Lincoln, in Leslie's Weekly.

THOSE PICKLES OF MARM'S.

It doesn't need eyesight to tell that it's fall,
Up here in Maine.
Tho' the glamor of yellow is over it all,
And the cold, swishing rain
Comes pelting down and goes stripping the leaves,
And smokes in cold spray from the edge of the eaves.
Ah, it's wild out of doors, but come in here with me,
Where mothers are busy as busy can be,
And you need not your eyes, sir, to know it is fall,
In this stifle and stirring and steam like a pall,
For there's savor of spices and odorous charms
When your nose gets a sniff of those pickles of marm's.

You know it is fall without using your eyes,
Up here in Maine.
There is fragrance that floats as the flowerpot dies
In the tears of the rain.
And the hand of the frost strips the sheltering leaves
From the pumpkins, those bombs of the sentinel sheaves
That stiffly and starkly keep guard in the field,
A desolate rank without weapon or shield.
And the fragrance of death like a delicate musk
Floats up thro' the field from the crispness of dusk;
out of the kitchen, more savory far,
s the fragrance of pickles compounded by ma.

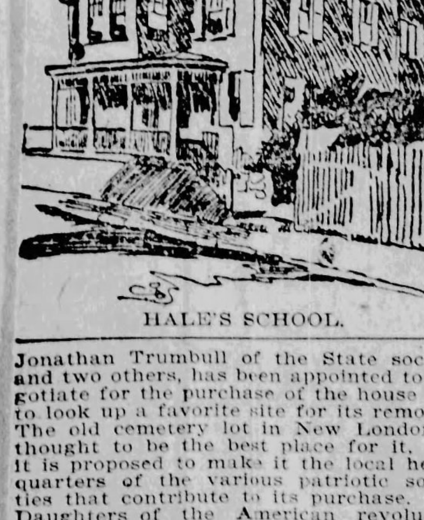
utumn sweeps past like a dame to ball,
Up here in Maine.
rfumes would stagger shy Spring-ime, but Fall,
Like a matron of Spain,
musk in her bosom and scent on er hair
rinks her gay robe with elaborate are.
e fragrance she sheds has the savor of death,
rain is turned giddy beneath her erce breath,
ver it all floats the vigorous scent
ces and hot things and good things, ll blent,
onderful, friend, how it tickles and alms—
whiff from those simmering pickles f marm's.
—Holman F. Day in Lewiston Journal.

Miscellany.

HERE NATHAN HALE TAUGHT SCHOOL

athan Hale's schoolhouse in New don, Conn., says Leslie's Weekly, is racting considerable attention at the sent moment. The old house where aught after leaving Yale college until breaking out of the revolution, and re he made a patriotic speech to his olars just before he joined the contintal army, is still standing, and the necticut society of the Sons of the erican revolution propose to purse it and restore it to its former conion.

he committee, consisting of President



HALE'S SCHOOL.

Jonathan Trumbull of the State society and two others, has been appointed to negotiate for the purchase of the house and to look up a favorite site for its removal. The old cemetery lot in New London is thought to be the best place for it, and it is proposed to make it the local headquarters of the various patriotic societies that contribute to its purchase. The Daughters of the American revolution and other societies have taken up the matter with enthusiasm and are making every effort to raise the necessary funds.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"Too bad the Boers had to lose another howitzer," said the Shoeclerk Boarder, who is an Oom Paulist.

"Well, anyhowitzerved their purpose for a while," said the Cheerful Idiot.

Almost at once the waitress, to whom the Cheerful Idiot's humor particularly appeals, gigled amazingly.—Indianapolis Press.

WHAT WAKENED THE DRUMMER.

"Speaking about a man having plenty of nerve in time of danger," said the commercial traveler, tilting his chair at a more acute angle against the wall, "reminds me of a terrible experience I had last week. I was doing a few of the little towns in Michigan, and got caught on the road in a driving rainstorm one night. It was a lonely place, without a house in sight. I went on until the horse gave out, and then made for a building that seemingly rose by magic from the ground.

"It was weird, rickety place, but the old man who offered me a night's lodging looked harmless enough, so I went to bed and made the best of a bad bargain. The first part of the night was all right. No sound except the dismal beat of the rain against the window and the scurry of rats up and down the wall. I slept fitfully, fearing, I knew not what, and with my revolver under the pillow.

"Suddenly I was awakened by a terrible noise, unearthly and awful. It was a deep, reverberating sound, but I found it impossible to locate the direction from which it came. The cold, gray light of dawn lay on the scene. The air was tense with expectancy, and with a bound I sprang from bed and rushed wildly to the window. The noise certainly had come from without, and I flung open the sash

with trembling hands; and discovered the truth."

"Well?" asked several, as he paused and flicked the ash from his cigar tip meditatively. "What then?"

"Nothing. No one was hurt. It was only the day breaking," he said gently, and he turned to ring for ice water, as they all fainted.—Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGEST MEMBER OF PARIS COMMISSION.

Miss Elsie Reasoner, the celebrated war correspondent and only American woman who witnessed the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina, is the recipient of new honors, as she is the youngest member of the Paris commission, being the

MISS ELSIE REASONER.

Chicago representative of the Associated Press at the French capital.

The New York and London offices will be represented by experienced men, but this young girl with twenty summers to her credit was unanimously chosen for this responsible position by the manager of the three departments, as she has fully demonstrated her ability as a correspondent.

Miss Reasoner's "luck" is proverbial, but when analyzed it is the legitimate outcome of an almost occult power to foresee a possibility, an unerring instinct to grasp an opportunity and a Napoleonic spirit that defies defeat and commands success.

FLOWERS IN HER SHOE.

Here is a new use for a girl's shoe: The "earth" has to be packed in tightly to

give the form. It is then painted with one's favorite college colors, and has a bow to match. Chrysanthemums are the most popular flower.—New York Evening World.

She Had to Walkey-Palkey.

A carrier on his way to Hinckley overtook a poor woman carrying a baby. She was very tired and asked him if he would give her a lift.

"Yes, misses," said he, "if you won't talk rubbish to the baby."

The woman promised not to do so, and got in. They had not proceeded far when the baby began to cry.

"Hush, my little ducky-wucky," said the mother, "you're going to Hinckley-Pinckley to see your uncley-puncley."

"Now you can get out and walkey-palkey," said the carrier.—Weekly Telegraph.

Tanned.

"Luther has a tan complexion," whispered the girl in white kids.

"And a tan hatband," remarked the one in blue taffeta.

"Also tan shoes," said the silver-haired chaperon.

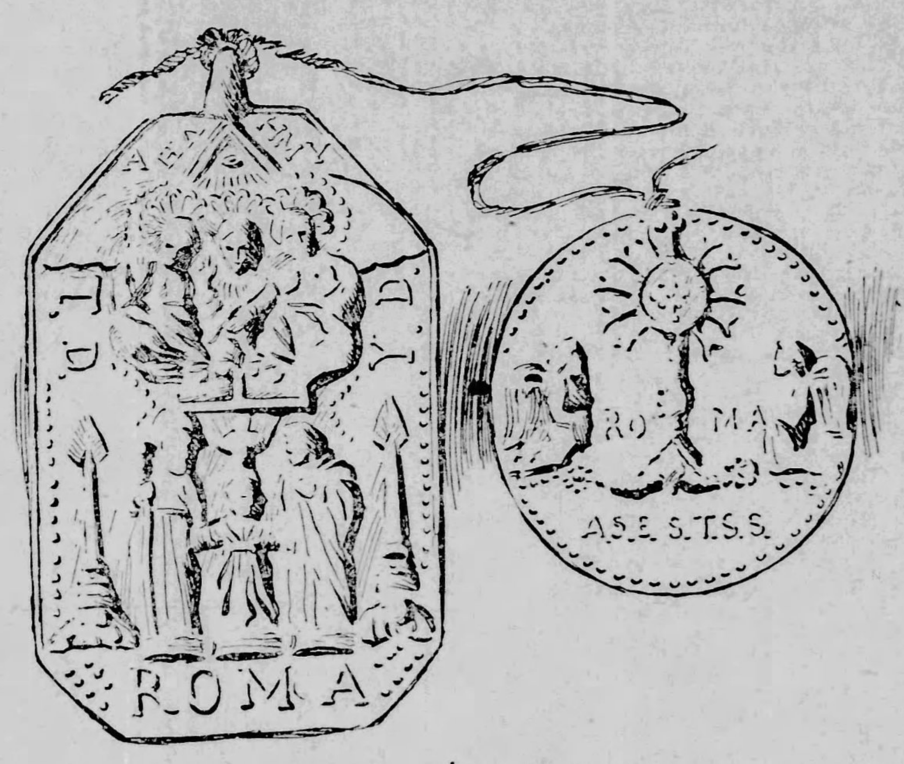
"And his dog has a tan bark," added the man in black suspenders.

No Objection.

"How would you like to see my father in oil?" asked the beautiful girl of her lover.

"Well," hissed the lover, who still bore the bruises of a cane, "if it were boiling oil I would have no objection."

FILIPINO CHARMS AGAINST YANKEE BULLETS.



The Filipinos, like all inferior races, are much inclined to superstition. They are devout believers in charms; and the above engraving represents two, which were worn by a Filipino soldier shot dead in battle in the military movements south of Manila. He evidently wore the two on the theory that one might not be strong enough in magic power to ward off a Yankee bullet. Each of these charms is called an "anlang-anlang," or "anning-anning," and the natives devoutly believe that the wearing of them renders them invulnerable.

Both are cast in bell-metal or bronze, and the figures and letters are in high relief. The larger is almost 4 inches in length, including the projection at the top by which it is suspended, and 2 1-2 inches wide. The designs are religious in character. Above is a representation of the Trinity, above which is the triangle with the all-seeing eye, and some letters the significance of which is unknown. Under the trinity are Joseph and Mary, with the infant Christ, with the legend "Roma" below. The other side of this charm bears a representation of the sacred vessel, used on Catholic altars to contain the host, with a kneeling angel at each side, and below the letters "A. S. E. S. T. S. S."

The smaller charm is two inches in its longer diameter and 1 3-4 in its narrower. The side represented above has a design much like that on the reverse of the larger one, described above. The other side bears a very intricate design, with many letters, but is so worn as to be partly illegible.

TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE.

The astronomical event of 1900 will be a total eclipse of the sun, which occurs on May 28 and will be visible through the Southern states, says Mary Proctor, in the New York Herald.. The central pathway of darkness, wherein the eclipse will be total, is fifty-five miles wide and extends from New Orleans to Raleigh, and after leaving Virginia trails over the Atlantic ocean and southeasterly across Portugal, Spain and Northern Africa.

The duration of total eclipse varies from one minute and fifteen seconds in Louisiana to one minute and forty-five seconds in North Carolina. Along the lines on each side of the central line, as shown in the map, the sun will remain hidden for only an instant. (See Prof. Todd's "New Astronomy," p. 303.) Astronomers are making arrangements to observe this glorious spectacle, and it is to be hoped that their efforts may be crowned with success.

A total eclipse of the sun takes place when the moon, coming between the sun and the earth, hides the light of the sun and causes darkness for a few moments wherever the shadow trails. The moon being an opaque body casts a shadow, and since the moon is a sphere the shadow presents the appearance of a long, narrow cone, stretching away eastwardly along the earth, and as the earth is moving in the same direction the tip of the shadow may be compared to the point of a lead pencil marking a line on a whirling ball representing the earth.

The densest part of the shadow, wherein the eclipse is total, is called the umbra, and rarely exceeds 160 miles in width, while on each side of it is a less dense shadow, from which the sun's light is only partly hidden, and this is called the penumbra. The shadow glides through space at a rate exceeding 2,000 miles an hour, and as the earth is turning or rotating in the same direction at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour, the greatest velocity of the moon's shadow will be 1,000 miles an hour. To an observer the shadow seems to advance with lightning rapidity, and sometimes it seems to travel in wavy bands, the waves being a few inches broad and several feet apart, rushing along with the velocity of an express train.

Professor Langley in the New Astronomy, gives an account of an observer who describes the terrifying advance of the shadow as overwhelming. He was on the Superba, at Turin, at the time, and he remarks: "I felt almost giddy for a moment, as if the massive building under me bowed on the side of the coming shadow."

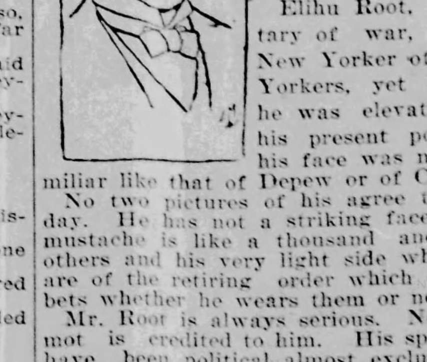
Frequently the effect upon the beholder is of something material sweeping over the earth from the west and with considerable speed. Another observer said that at the approach of the waves of shadow he found himself listening for the rushing noise of a mighty wind. It has also been noticed that the shadows of the leaves are sickle shaped during the waning light of the sun just before totality.

While awe inspiring, yet a total eclipse of the sun is most impressive, with the swift onrush of darkness from the west, the flickering quiver of the last expiring gleams of sunlight and the sudden fall of night when the silvery radiance of the corona, or crown, of glory, surrounding the sume becomes visible, the dazzling glare of that luminary being hidden by the dark globe of the moon.

As the moon approaches the point when it will be exactly between the sun and the earth a peculiar darkness creeps over that part of the earth in the neighborhood of the shadow, and the light of the sun grows dim. The sky assumes an ashen hue, as before a storm, and the air becomes decidedly chilly. Flowers close their petals, as at night, and others that give forth their fragrance at night are sweetly perceptible as long as the sun is obscured. Even the birds are deceived by the unusual appearance of the sky, and fly home to their nests in the trees.

ECLIPSE TRACK AND OBSERVING STATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

By Permission of Professor W. W. Payne, Editor of Popular Astronomy.



Elihu Root, secretary of war, is a New Yorker of New Yorkers, yet before he was elevated to his present position his face was not familiar like that of Depew or of Choate.

No two pictures of his agree to this day. He has not a striking face; his mustache is like a thousand and one others and his very light side whiskers are of the retiring order which causes bets whether he wears them or not.

Mr. Root is always serious. No bon-mot is credited to him. His speeches have been political almost exclusively. His success as a lawyer has been marked, but it would be hard to recall a particular case in which he has appeared.

In discussing his merits as a lawyer one day half a dozen of his legal brethren differed greatly as to his actual standing till one said that the secret was that Mr. Root had forced men to accept him at his own valuation.

Mr. Root's voice in conversation is soft and low and he does not impress a stranger with the force he undoubtedly possesses and which he has shown in his administration of the war department.

The Bride and the Kodak.

The clergyman had finished and the organ was pealing forth the sonorous rapture of the Mendelssohn march.

"One moment, George," said the radiant bride, and facing the audience she raised her exquisitely bound though somewhat bulky prayer book in her daintily gloved hands and pointed it directly at the brilliant audience. There was a sharp click.

"All right, George," said the bride. "Come along."

And as they marched down the aisle she showed him that the supposed prayer book wasn't a prayer book at all. It was a camera.

"Its my own idea, George," she whispered. "Clever, isn't it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Important Difference.

Sopwith—Lombardo says there is no difference between genius and madness.

Waggle—Pardon me; madness gets three square meals a day.—Life.

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

BUILDING THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

Paris, Dec. 23.—Cleaning-up has become to be such a fad in Paris as a preparation for the Exposition that it need occasion no surprise in New York some day should a French ship drop anchor in the harbor of your metropolis, alongside of Bedloe Island, and a gang of men set to work to clean and nickel-plate Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty from the tip of her big toe to the top of the torch. From end to end the city is being scrapped, kalsomined, painted, varnished and made ready for the entertainment of visitors. Paris is preparing to lay aside politics for a year, lock up the family skeletons, and turn everything into a pageant for the entertainment of her guests. Public funds are being poured forth with a lavish hand by the authorities, and an army of men are working night and day to get the boulevards, public parks, squares, municipal buildings and all that serves to make them charming, as perfect as possible before the vanguard of the regiments of sight-seers arrives. Paris is noted for the great number of monuments, statues and groups of sculpture that meet the eye at every turn. All these are being cleaned, polished, repaired and made presentable. Extraordinary illuminations and superb decorations will beautify the parks and the famous Bois de Bologne will be a blaze of electricity from end to end. Whole streets are being torn up in order that the latest improvements in telephonic communication, electric lighting and drainage may be introduced. Verily, when our company comes they will find Paris gowned in her prettiest dress, like a gracious hostess ready and anxious to do honor to her guests.

FESTIVAL HALL AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Underground Railway.

How often it happens that one great event definitely settled, brings to a focus other great events that have been in statu quo for years perhaps. Just so in Paris. For almost a quarter of a century we have been dreaming of rapid transit, but the actual work of construction of the projected underground railway has been a case of hope deferred. Neither the government or the municipality was quite ready to assume the responsibility of the expense of building the railway, nor on the other hand permit a corporation to construct it as a private venture. So the omnibus monopoly and the ubiquitous cab drivers have had things all their own way. It took some great event like the Exposition to sweep away trivialities, overcome procrastinating tendencies, give sharp emphasis to the necessity and start the work. Oonce begun the construction has been pushed with such vigor that the municipality now expects to hand over to the Metropolitan company, who are practically the lessees, early in February a seven-mile section of the road that is ready for operation. The trunk line of the great underground system crosses the city from east to west, connecting Vincennes with the Bois de Bologne. It runs under the Arch of Triumph, the Champs Elysees, the Place de la Concorde, the place de la Bastile, and several other main avenues and points of interest, with convenient underground stations near each. Two loop lines will be added, one from the Arch of Triumph to the Trocadero palace, and the other from the Arch of Triumph to Port Dauphine. It touches the Exposition grounds at two important points, one in the vicinity of the Art Palaces, and the other close by the Trocadero Palace—both prominent entrances to the Exposition. As these are quite distant from each other this railway will be sure to convey visitors from one section of the grounds to another. Corridor cars, about twenty feet long, with floors level with the station platforms, will be used, and forty to fifty trains will be dispatched in each direction every hour. The motor apparatus will be enclosed in a small compartment in the first car. The cost of this railway will be about a million dollars per mile.

How tied up we are to precedent? We build churches with steeples, eat three regular meals a day, shake hands, teach children there is a Santa Claus and say "Hello" over the telephone because somebody started to do things that way. It seems to be the fashion to build enormous buildings for Exposition purposes, and Paris, with Chicago in her mind's eye, is covering the Exposition site with vast structures. The two spacious Art Buildings on the Champs Elysees will be permanent, because Paris every year has need for something of the kind. And the immense bridge across the Seine will likewise remain. But not so with the immense grand entrance, the immense luminous cascade and the immense Festival Hall. These are destined to disappear shortly after 1901 is rung in as the doorway to the Twentieth Century.

THE PALACE OF COSTUME, PARIS EXPOSITION.

Room for 20,000 People.

At the risk of tiring you with too much architecture, I am going to tell you about this great Festival Hall, which measures almost 500 feet each way. A glass cupola, 270 feet in diameter, resting on sixteen iron columns, forms the dome. In this enormous hall, which will be arranged like an amphitheatre around a ring 300 feet in diameter, will be seating capacity for 20,000 persons. One of the loggias, with seats for about 100 persons, will be reserved for the President of the Republic and his guests. The cupola will be handsomely decorated with symbolic paintings, representing Metallurgy, Electricity, Steam, Industrial Arts, Agriculture, Science and Public Charities.

Music's Tribute to Sculpture.

One of the features planned for the interior of the Grand Palace of Fine Arts has been eliminated—the grand concert hall. This change was made because it could not be in readiness for the date of the opening, so the musical events will all take place in the festival hall of the Trocadero Palace. Music will lose nothing by the change and sculpture will gain a lot, for, under the re-arrangement, the entire ground floor of the Art Palace will be devoted to works of statuary completed by their designers since May 1, 1889—a splendid exposition of the sculpture of the last decade of the century. But some of the finest sculpture of all will not be under this hospitable roof. It will be found forming a part of the decorative features of the Alexander III. Bridge over the Seine, and partly immersed in the cascade of the Grand Waterfall. Many of the buildings will

IVORY COAST PAVILION, PARIS EXHIBITION.

likewise embrace in their architecture much fine work of this character.

France has always been a great colonizer. Her navigators have the exploring instinct. You have evidence of that in your own country with the monuments and memoirs of Decatur, Duquesne, Marquette, La Salle and many others who passed into your pathless forests as pioneers and inscribed their names indelibly on your country's history. France is proud of her colonies, for whatever she has seen fit to appropriate or purchase or annex or take under her protection she has improved. We are going to give the world an object lesson of this in the Exposition, first by showing maps of the colonies themselves, next by presenting pictures of these countries as they were when they came under French control, and as they are now by way of contrast, and finally by extensive exhibitions showing the products of the colonies and their progress in industrial, commercial and social life.

While the greater part of these French colonies will pay their own expenses at the Exposition, France, like an indulgent mother, is going to help some of the less favored ones to make a satisfactory showing. For this purpose the sum of $1,200,000 is available.

Call the Roll.

Call the roll of the colonies. You will find their pavilions and grounds along the left side of the Trocadero Gardens.

"Algiers!" "Here."

"Tunis!" "Here."

Both of these occupy 50,000 square feet each. They show famous old streets, with their quaint mosques, cafes and dancing resorts.

"The French Indias!" "Here."

These show a pagoda, a theatre, a cafe and a small bazaar, with Hindoo goldsmiths and silversmiths and native turners plying their trades. Here, too, will be erected the Pagoda of Vichnu, in which Brahmins, bayaderes and genuine Indian musicians, as well as jugglers and snake charmers, will perform.

"Cochin China!" "Here."

"Cambodia!" "Here."

"Annim!" "Here."

"Tonkin!" "Here."

In the grounds allotted to Tonkin will be the Pagoda of Cholon, a Cambodian theatre and the model of a "Pnomb," which is a sort of sacred mountain about twenty feet high, which in Asia signifies a monument to the dead. This structure will be made of wood, covered with staff, and will contain a diorama of the landscape, and commercial features of the Indo-Chinese countries under French dominion.

FRENCH COLONIES, GOVERNMENTAL BUILDING, PARIS EXPOSITION.

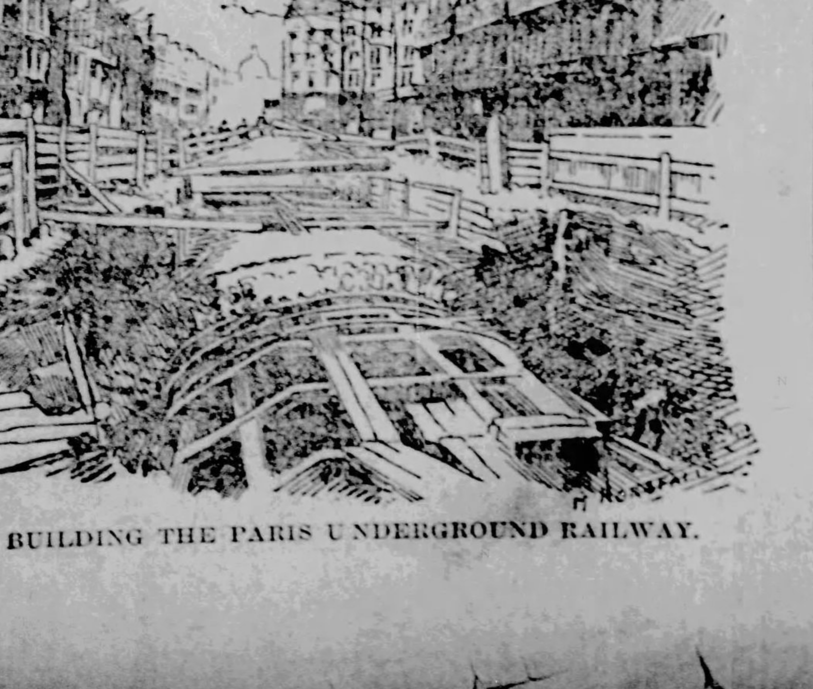
A Colonial Procession.

And after these come a whole procession of French colonies—Madagascar, French Guinea, Martinique, the French Congo, Reunion, Gaudeloupe and New Caledonia, all of whom will erect special buildings. The Congo exhibition will be divided into two parts, the first containing the products of the country, and the other a hemispherical panorama, painted by an artist who accompanied the intrepid Marchand in his famous expedition across Africa to Fashoda.

The small colonies of Saint Pierre, Miquelon, the Somalis Coast, Mayotte, the Island of Comores and the Oceanic Islands will likewise be represented by dioramas, showing the St. Pierre Roadstead, the Djibouti railroad with a caravan in the background showing the ancient and actual means of transportation, a view of the Island of Mayotte with a sugar refinery and a field of cane, and a pearl fishery at Tuamotou.

The Pavilion of the Ministry of the Colonies is a very elaborate affair, in which will be shown the penal methods of France and the work of the missions. A colonial conservatory will contain the flora of all the French colonies that require hot house protection.

Frederic Mayer



BUILDING THE PARIS UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

Evaristo de Montalvo, one of the Cuban delegation which recently visited President McKinley to urge the establishment of a large banking institution in Cuba, has a son of whom he is proud.

The son, Evaristo Vicente de Montalvo, in spite of his Spanish parentage, is an American to the backbone. He was educated in the United States, having been graduated from Princeton in 1897. After graduation he went to Utah. In response to the President's first call Montalvo enlisted as a private in the Utah U. S. V. battery B. He was sent to Manila on the second expedition, served as interpreter there, and shortly before the taking of Manila was made a corporal.

Young Montalvo's decision to fight against Spain was not made without an effort, for he belongs to one of Spain's oldest families, and his father for many months remained loyal to the throne.

The young soldier is now in Cuba in the interest of his father's sugar industries.

REASONING POWER OF ANIMALS.

A writer in Our Animal Friends relates several anecdotes that show the intelligence of animals and birds. The following are among them:

At Ardglass, county, Down, Ireland, is a long tract of turf coming to the edge of the rocks overhanging the sea, where cattle and geese feed; at a barn on this tract there was a low inclosure; with a door fastening by a hook and staple to the side post; when the hook was out of the staple the door fell open by its own weight.

One day I saw a goose with a large troop of goslings coming off the turf to this door, which was secured by the hook in the staple. The goose waited for a minute or two, as if for the door to be opened, and then turned round as if to go away, but what she did was to make a rush at the door, and, making a dart with her beak at the point of the hook, nearly threw it out of the staple. She repeated this maneuver and succeeded at the third attempt, the door fell open and

HOW THE GOOSE OPENED THE DOOR.

the goose led her troop in with an air of triumph.

How had the goose learned that the force of the rush was needful to give the hook a sufficient toss?

A number of pigeons were feeding on a few oats that had been accidentally let fall while fixing the nosebag on a horse standing at bait. Having finished all the grain at hand, a large pigeon rose, and, flapping its wings furiously, flew directly at the horse's eyes, causing the animal to toss his head and in doing so of course to shake out more oats.

I saw this repeated several times; in fact, whenever the supply on hand had been exhausted.—Chicago News.

Made Him a Foreigner.

"When I was on the bench," says Judge J. J. Du Bose, "we were once making up a special jury for a murder trial. The lawyers were examining the venire, and I wasn't paying much attention to what was going on till one of the lawyers attracted my attention by saying:

"Your honor, this man is incompetent for jury service. He's a foreigner."

"I looked at the man under examination and didn't think he looked like a foreigner. He looked, anyway, like he was acclimated. So I asked him:

"'Have you ever been naturalized?'

"'No, sir,' he answered.

"'And you say you're a foreigner and not naturalized. What country are you a native of?'

"'Arkansas.'

"Well, everybody in the courtroom laughed. I told the man he could go. He wasn't much of a foreigner, but too much to sit on a jury in my court."—Memphis Scimitar.

How Things Work.

"New shoes make old ones last better."

"What do you mean?"

"When you know you have a new pair in your closet you feel like wearing the old ones longer."—Chicago Record.

Ready to Rest.

"Your honor," said the learned counsel in concluding his address, "we will now rest."

"So will the court," replied the judge, with a sigh of relief.—Chicago Post.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Literary "Chances."

"Which has the greater literary chance, the Southern states or the Northern?"—R. E. H., Cromwell, Ind.

Now, what does this question mean, we wonder? If it is intended to ask whether writers, either north or south, have a better chance than those from the other, it is nonsense. The canons of literary taste are the same with all educated English-speaking people. There is a vast deal of very poor stuff written, much that is mediocre, and but very little that is first class. When a man or woman writes the latter, there is no trouble in reaching fame, and nobody asks or cares whether the writer is from South or North, East or West. Mark Twain and Bret Harte began writing in California periodicals, but their writings struck the popular chord, and the whole English-speaking world applauded. Kipling began writing in a newspaper in Central India, but in a few years his fame was world-wide. If you have the genius to write the best class of literature, you will succeed, no matter where you hail from.

Our Ambassadors.

"Give names of five ambassadors who now represent us, and the state from which each was appointed."—F. W. B., Ishpeming, Mich.

"Who are the United States ministers to Russia, Germany, France, England, and Italy?"—B. M. J., Lamb, Mich.

There are but six of our foreign diplomatic representatives who have the rank of ambassador. So the second question is wrong in calling them ministers. These six ambassadors are: German Empire—Hon. Andrew D. White, New York; Great Britain—Hon. Joseph H. Choate, New York; Italy—Hon. Wm. F. Draper, Massachusetts; Russia—Hon. Charlemagne Tower, Pennsylvania; France—Gen. Horace Porter, New York; Mexico—Hon. Powell Clayton, Arkansas.

Minor Navies.

"Please give a description of the navies of Greece, Turkey, Holland, Norway and Japan."—E. H. W., Lowell, Ind.

Greece has 3 second class battleships, 1 third class, 1 coast defense, 18 gunboats and 4 small cruisers.

Turkey has 5 second class battleships, 5 third class, 1 coast defense, 7 gunboats and 5 small cruisers.

The Netherlands has 3 second class battleships, 4 third class, 16 coast defense, 2 armored cruisers, 29 gunboats, 2 first class cruisers and 9 smaller.

Norway has 1 third class battleship, 4 coast defense, 34 gunboats and 2 small cruisers.

Japan has 3 first class battleships, 1 second class, 3 coast defense, 13 armored cruisers and 11 gunboats.

Mirage.

"Natural philosophy ascribes mirage to extraordinary refraction, or sometimes total reflection. This, however, does not account for the appearance of an expanse of water in the distance where no body of water is reflected. How may this latter phenomenon be explained?"—C. H. R., Conoon, N. C.

All the phenomena of mirage are by no means explained to the satisfaction of scientific men and this appearance of water where there is none is one of them. It is generally held that the supposed water is simply the hazy surface of the desert at the time of that form of mirage in which trees, etc., are seen inverted. The observer attributes the inverted image to reflection from water, and therefore reports that he saw water. In a way, his senses were deceived by the inversion.

Color Printing.

"Please explain color printing—that is, how are different colors produced on the same page, with only one press and, as I understand it, at one stroke?"—J. M. H., Myers, Tenn.

Color printing is produced by as many different impressions as there are colors. That is, if there are three colors, each sheet has to pass through the press three different times. There are some small job presses, which have complicated inking arrangements, whereby different lines or parts may be inked in different colors at the same time, and only one impression is needed; but the plan of separate impressions is the better, and the most used.

Perfumes.

"Is there a chance of gaining additional information on perfume making? I was greatly interested in the article on that subject in the December 14 issue, first page. Can the business be successfully followed here?"—V. S. C., Zaleski, O.

We do not know where to go for additional information as to flower-raising for perfumes, as it is not followed, to our knowledge, in the United States. Your latitude is too far north to make it a success. It probably could be successfully pursued in the Gulf states, but certainly not in Ohio.

British and English.

"Would like to be informed as to the relative size and importance of the British and English governments—whether they both mean the same thing, or whether one is greater than the other?"—C. M. B., South Bend, Ind.

The official title of the country is "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The supreme legislative power is vested in parliament, which is composed of members from England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. Speaking of the government, the term "British" is the proper one, because it is not a government of England alone, but of all four countries which form the United Kingdom.

The Chinese Race.

"When and where did the Chinese people originate, and from what stock did they spring?"—J. H. K., Patterson, Kan.

The Chinese are a branch of the Indo-Chinese group of races, who are a division of the Mongolian race. This division has seven groups, as follows. 1, the Thibetan and Himlayan; 2, the Burmese and Lohita races; 3, the aboriginal races of the Indo-Chinese peninsula; 4, the Thai races; 5, the Anamites; 6, the aborigines of China; 7, the Chinese. It is impossible, of course, to tell when this great family of races originated.

Greatest Rainfall.

"Please tell me where the greatest rainfall is, and how great it is?"—W. W. S., Walbridge, Ky.

Of course, the rainfall of every spot on the globe is not measured. Of points at which there are regular observations, the wettest place in the world is Cherrapongee, in Southwestern Assam, Asia. The annual average rainfall there is 610 inches. Compare this with 31 inches at Toledo, and 46 inches at Louisville, Ky.

North Carolina.

"Does the proposed constitutional amendment to constitution of North Carolina violate the constitution of the United States?"—N. A. S., Casar, N. C.

The essential portions of the amendment are the two following sections:

Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language; and before he shall be entitled to vote shall have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

Sec. 5. No male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any state in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this state by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in Section 4 of this article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908. The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register, and vote at all elections by the people in this state, unless disqualified under Section 2 of this article: Provided, Such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

The 15th amendment to the national constitution declares that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The question then is, whether the proposed North Carolina constitutional amendment conflicts with this provision of the national constitution. It does not specifically declare the disfranchisement of the most of the negroes; but that would be its effect, if carried. The question is one for the supreme court of the United States. Any citizen who is deprived of his vote by it can begin action in the supreme court at Washington to test the question.

Pitcairn's Island.

G. S. P., Elmont, Ia.: Pitcairn's Island is a solitary isle in the Pacific ocean, between Australia and South America. It is 2½ miles long by 1 mile wide. It was discovered by Carteret in 1767, when it was uninhabited. In 1790 it was taken possession of by nine mutineers of the English ship bounty, with six Tahitian men and a dozen Tahitian women. In 1794 the Tahitian men murdered all the Englishmen but one, who called himself John Adams. Then the Tahitian women in revenge, murdered all the Tahitian men. At the end of ten years Adams was left alone, with eight or nine women and several children; and from them the present inhabitants are descended. Adams then set about the Christian education of his pagan companions. They were discovered by an American whaling ship in 1808, and in 1839 the island was annexed to Great Britain. The climate is lovely, and the soil is fertile, producing yams, cocoanuts, bread fruit, sweet potatoes, bananas, etc. The people bear a high character for virtue and uprightness. They choose their own magistrate and pastor. There are at present about 130 persons on the island, nearly all of whom are women, the men and boys as a rule having sought work on passing vessels or whalers.

Cousinship.

"You said first cousins' children are second cousins. If that be so, what relation is a first cousin to a first cousin's child?"—H. E. A., Mace's Spring, Va.

We have explained this time and again, and it should be familiar to all. Here it is again, however:

A	B
C	D
E	F

Let A and B represent two brothers, or two sisters, or brother and sister. C is the child of A, E the child of C, and the grandchild of A. D is the child of B, F the child of D, and grandchild of B.

C and D are first cousins. Their children, E and F, are second cousins; and the children of E and F are third cousins, and so on.

C and F, and D and E, are first cousins once removed. C is first cousin twice removed to the children of F, and D is a first cousin twice removed to the children of E.

McKinley's Vote.

"Please give me McKinley's majority of the popular vote cast at the November election, 1896."—J. S. P., Steel's Depot, Ala.

The popular vote for Presidential electors in 1896 was as follows:

McKinley, Rep.	7,104,779
Bryan, Dem.	6,502,925
Palmer, Gold Dem.	133,424
Levering, Pro.	132,007
Bentley, Nat.	13,969
Matchett, Soc. Lab.	36 274
Total vote	10,923,378
McKinley plurality over Bryan	603,514
McKinley's majority over all	286,728

New York Exchange.

"What is back of New York exchange, and why will it pass anywhere in the United States?"—C. R. B., Conover, N. C.

New York exchange is the general term for drafts drawn by banks throughout the country upon some one of the banks in New York city. The bank making the draft has money on deposit in a New York bank, and simply draws against that deposit, the same as a depositor in any bank draws a check against his deposit. The reason such a draft will pass anywhere is that banks all over the country are obliged to do business in New York, and they understand that a draft would not be drawn by any bank on New York unless it had the funds there to meet it.

The Name America.

"Please tell me how the name America was given to this country."—P. F., South Haven, Mich.

Amerigo Vespucci was an Italian navigator who, in 1499, visited the newly discovered regions in this continent. He afterward wrote an account of his voyage, and it is a matter of dispute whether he reached the mainland of North America or not. In 1507 a little work, in Latin, was published, to which was appended an account by Vespucci of his voyages. The work being in Latin, his name was given its Latin form of Americus Vespucius. The book also suggested that the new continent should be called by his name, and this suggestion was carried out by calling it America.

In An Election.

"In an election held where it required three-fifths of all the votes polled for the question, in order that it carry there were for the question 232 votes, and against it 91 votes. The total vote polled was 323. Please state by what majority the question carried, and how many voters, who voted for the question, need not have done so to carry it?"—B. D. H., Addison, W. Va.

Three-fifths of 323 votes is 193 4-5. Assuming that each vote represents one person, we must add one for the fraction. It required the votes of 194 persons to carry it. Hence it had the votes of 38 more persons than were necessary. It is hardly correct to speak of a "majority" in such a case. The question had 38 votes more than the required number.

Our Highest Peak.

"What is the highest mountain or peak in North America?"—B. B., North Robinson, O.

There are reports of mountains in Alaska which are higher than Mt. St. Elias, one of which has been named Mt. McKinley. Accurate data respecting it are not yet at hand.

Races of Men.

"Why is it that different races have different colors? Is the climate the cause? Or did God create them so?"—J. E. W., Bushnell, N. C.

Climate, food, etc., have some effect, but they merely act to create variations of the typical races. It is the belief of scientific men that the original races differed as they do now.

Going to Paris.

"Please state probable cost of steamship passage from New York to the Paris exposition in May, 1900, economically speaking, round trip."—Enquirer, Belle Center, O.

We have endeavored to get some definite information, but it is unobtainable. There will be an immense rush. Great Britain has chartered a number of transatlantic liners to use as transports. So it looks as though there will not be vessel room for all who want to go. The steamship companies will not state as yet what their prices will be.

Gold "Slugs."

"Is there such a thing as a $50 gold piece, either coined by United States or otherwise?"—W. J., Osa, Mo.

In 1851 and 1852, to supply a need, $50 gold tokens, called "slugs," were coined by private parties in San Francisco. They were octagonal instead of circular. A few were coined in 1855, circular in form. They were not coined by the United States nor under its authority.

Gen. Tupper's March.

"In what year was it that Gen. Tupper marched from Chillicothe out to the Maumee river, near where Perrysburg now stands? Was it before Hull marched out through Ohio? What Ohio troops did he have with him? Who was the colonel of the regiment and who adjutant?"—T. M. B., Montesano, Wash.

We fail to unearth the facts asked for. Can any reader give them, or tell us in what book they can be found?

Christ's Words.

"Please tell me what Jesus meant where he said to one of his disciples, in Matthew viii:22, 'Let the dead bury their dead'?"—P. R., New Carlisle, Ind.

He simply used a saying, doubtless familiar to those who heard him. The disciple was to follow him, and not let any worldly claims interfere with that duty.

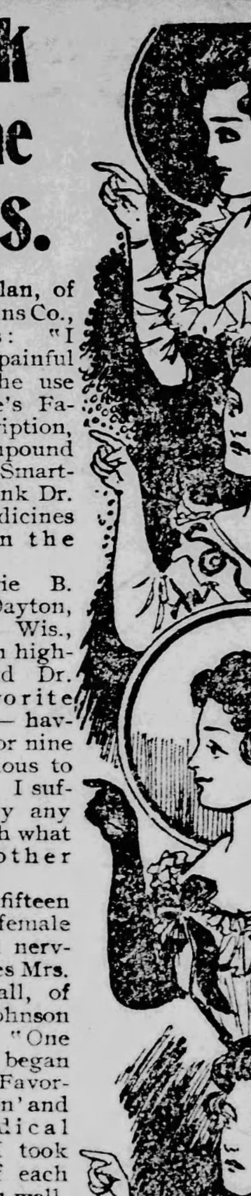
"Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."

Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine. It vitalizes and enriches the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Look at the Facts.



Mrs. T. Dolan, of Madrid, Perkins Co., Neb., writes: "I was cured of painful periods by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and his 'Compound Extract of Smart-Weed.' I think Dr. Pierce's medicines the best in the world."

Mrs. Carrie B. Donner, of Dayton, Green Co., Wis., writes: "I can highly recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription — having taken it for nine months previous to confinement. I suffered scarcely any compared with what I had at other times."

"I suffered fifteen years with female weakness and nervousness," writes Mrs. Vincent Bohall, of Franklin, Johnson Co., Indiana. "One year ago I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took six bottles of each and now I am well. I owe my life to Dr. Pierce."

The Engagement Ring.

"What is the customary ring for an engagement?"—H. L. B., Maysville, Mo.

The fashionable ring is of gold, with a jewel—preferably a diamond; but others may be used.

Total Eclipses.

C. R. D., Elgin, Neb.,

A. J. J., Rolla, Mo., and others: The following are all the total eclipses of the sun visible in the United States, during the time mentioned:

Aug. 7, 1869, from Alaska to North Carolina, including Iowa, Kentucky, Illinois, etc.

July 29, 1878, total at Denver and the western portion of the United States.

Jan. 1, some year in the early half of the 90's, total on the Pacific coast. We have lost the record of the exact year.

Delaware's Boundary.

"Why is the northern boundary of Delaware an arc?"—C. A. M., Atkinson's Mills, Pa.

When William Penn obtained Delaware, he procured from the Duke of York a release of his claim to New Castle and 12 miles around it in a circle also to the land between this grant and the sea. The arc is of this 12-mile circle.

Miscellaneous.

G. E. M., Green City, Mo.: We have not the data to answer.

L. R. R., Golo, Ky.: Grant was the first President to receive $50,000 a year—in 1873.

C. W. B., New Troy, Mich.: Old Bibles have no regular price. Consult some dealer in rare old books.

M. C., Bulltown, W. Va.: Yellowstone national park is about 75 miles square, therefore having an area of 5,625 square miles.

D. P. S., Howard, N. Y.: The letters "c. i. f." mean "cartage, insurance and freight." Please learn to write your initials so they can be read by strangers.

J. M., Muscotah, Kan.: The quotations of clover seed in the Toledo market, given each week in the Weekly Blade, are for a bushel of 60 pounds.

H. T., Liggett, O.: The majority of the prisoners in the Ohio penitentiary are said to be Democrats, or to favor that party, because they think it easier to get pardoned out under a Democratic governor.

T., Aulne, Kan.: There is to be an exposition to commemorate the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase, held at St. Louis, in 1903. No plans have yet been matured for it. It is too early.

E. H., Westfield, N. Y.: Old Abe, the war eagle of the 8th Wisconsin, died years ago, was stuffed, and now is in the state house at Madison. We published a long account of him only a year or so ago.

H. B., Marcellus, Mich.: The United States has authority over all navigable waters to low water mark. We are unable to decipher the name of the lake about which you inquire.

H. H., Valley, N. J.: If there is such a law in your state, you can find its provisions by inquiring of any lawyer. You should not expect us to be familiar with every legal provision of the laws of 45 states.

W. M. M., Centreville, Miss.: We do not know how many colored men are holding federal positions, nor their salaries. What the colored people of the South should do is to follow Booker Washington's advice, learn to save money, and get a thorough education.

D. W. H., Pleasant Lake, Ind.: The legal definition of gambling includes everything in which there is an element of chance. A slot machine in which you are certain of getting one cigar for a nickel, with a chance for more, is a gambling device, because of that chance.

TO HOLD THE TABLECLOTH.

A Frenchman has invented a tablecloth fastener bordering on the Yankee notion principle. It is neatly and solidly made of metal and nickel-plated. It consists of a metal square, on which slides a clamp or foot supported in place by a spring.

The jaw formed by the clamp and square clasps the table and tablecloth

FASTENER FOR THE TABLECLOTH.

and holds it firmly in place, so that children cannot pull the tablecloth down, or persons rising suddenly or carelessly cannot displace the cloth. It can be instantaneously put in place or removed, and should be a useful dining room appliance, especially in the cafes among the French people, who often become quite animated and argumentative during meal times.

She Cheerfully Indorsed It.

She handed the check to the paying teller. She was calm and collected, as if it was an everyday matter.

"Madam," said the teller, gently, "you have forgotten to indorse it."

"Indorse it?" with a little worried smile.

"Yes; you must write your name on the back here to show that you will repay this check in case the issuer of this check should fail to answer our call."

"Oh!" she said, accepting the pen.

When the teller looked at the check again this is what he read:

"The —— bank has always paid up what it owes, and you need have no worry. Therefore I indorse this check. Very truly yours, Mrs. J. B. Blanks."—Syracuse Herald.

When Mrs. H. Was Absent

Little Willy—Papa, what is a pessimist?

Mr. Hennypeck—A married man, my son.—Puck.

RISE OF FOUR FINANCIERS

J. Pierpont Morgan.

President of the recently organized Temple company, which controls the output of anthracite coal.

Born in Hartford, Conn., in 1835.

Educated in the Boston English high school.

Earned about $3,500,000 by the Cleveland bond issue.

Gave $500,000 for New York trade school.

Controls 19,000 miles of railroad, which earn $180,000,000 annually and employ 88,000 men.

Controls five times as much capital and ten times as many men as Rockefeller.

The companies in which he is interested control more land than is combined in Denmark, Belgium and Holland.

Wears English cut clothes, and frequently of loud pattern.

Smokes, has a large nose, big hands and iron-gray hair.

Most remarkable feature is his eyes—very penetrating.

Never wrecked a railroad. Always builds them up.

Very stern, austere and brusque.

Has given away nearly $3,000,000, including a house to the New York Yacht club, a steamer to the New York city health department.

Is angry if acts of charity are reported.

His fads are dogs and yachts.

Beat Jay Gould in a railroad deal.

Collects contributions in St. George's Episcopal church, New York.

Is a connoisseur of art.

Marcus Daly.

President of the great copper combine, known as the Amalgamated Copper company, with a capital of $75,000,000.

Head of an aggregation of men representing $10,000,000,000.

Controls almost the whole of the world's copper product.

Manager of the Anaconda mine and smelter, greatest of Montana mining properties.

Born in Ireland in 1842.

Defeated candidate for the United States Senate.

Democrat.

Lives in Anaconda.

Fad is horses. Owns an expensive racing stable at Brighton Beach.

Paid $40,000 for the colt Hamburg, and owns Ogden, winner of the 1896 futurity. Won $100,000 on Ogden in the futurity.

John D. Rockefeller.

President of the Standard Oil company.

His boyhood dream was to have $100,000.

His fortune amounts to about $300,000,000. His income is about $40,000 a day.

Employs about 25,000 men and pays them weekly wages of $360,000.

Owns valuable iron mines and railway securities.

Born in Tioga county, New York.

Is 60 years old.

Saved the stock market from collapse when R. P. Flower died, and offered to loan to the Flower management $100,000,000.

Was a poor man 30 years ago.

Started in the commission business in St. Louis. First owned a petroleum factory.

Organized the Standard Oil company.

His wealth increased $55,000,000 in nine months.

Plays the violin.

His tastes are simple.

Takes little liquid refreshment.

Drinks hot water for refreshment.

Uses no tobacco.

Fads are golf and quoits.

Often acts in business according to his wife's counsel.

Member of a Baptist church.

Gave $6,500,000 to the University of Chicago.

Gave $250,000 to Baptist Missionary Union and much to Vassar college.

Collis P. Huntington.

Built the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific railroads.

Born in Harwinton, Conn.

Is 76 years old and still in active management of his business.

President of the Southern Pacific railroad.

Earned $84 the first year he worked for himself. Saved it all.

Built a big shipbuilding industry in Newport News.

Maintains free school for children of his employes.

Hires 100,000 men.

Is fond of whist and plays a shrewd game.

Seldom drinks wine.

Is fond of travel and of practical jokes.

Has a genial disposition and a remarkable memory.

Never speculates in stocks.

Twentieth Century Progress Shown in a New Medical Idea.

Physicians' opportunities are limited for reaching the public at large, because professional etiquette prevents them from advertising, but they do not object to give their services to responsible companies for stipulated salaries. Our company has arranged with several practitioners, leading men in their various lines of physical diagnosis and treatment of all types of diseases at a considerable expense, and we now offer their services through our company to the general public. We invite the correspondence of all persons who are suffering with chronic and obscure maladies and your cases will receive expert opinions free, after which if you wish to take a course of treatment by mail you will receive the best attention at reasonable prices. References given if requested. Address with stamp, Twentieth Century Medical Co., Lock Box 154, Toledo, Ohio.

OVER THE WATER.

A writer in Nature describes a phenomenon observed last month by several persons in England. It seems that during a thick mist on the afternoon of November 15 the air seemed full of "little silver floating balls." The writer thinks there is little doubt that these were the lost Leonids.

A proposal has been made to raise a monument to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, the so-called founder of the English House of Commons.

The Town Council of Brighton, England, has resolved to allow mixed bathing, despite the protests of many of the inhabitants. Strict by-laws will regulate the style of costume to be worn by bathers.

Ibsen's new play, the manuscript of which has just reached the publisher, is entitled "Harald Winge," and is in three acts. Harald is the foreman of a mine owned by one Eliassen. By his work he has made himself indispensable, and conscious of this circumstance he demands partnership and exercises a wish to marry Eliassen's daughter. Ultimately he became a part owner of the mine, but he cannot marry the woman he loves for he learns that he is an illegitimate son of Eliassen's.

It is thought that nickel coins may be substituted for copper in France before long. The late Daniel Dupuy, who died recently, designed three shortly before his death, and it is said that the government was pleased with them. The 4-sous piece has a round hole in the center, the 2-sous a square hole, and the 1-sou a lozenge-shaped hole. These holes were made with a view to preventing the coins being passed off as silver.

A school for wireless telegraphy has been established on one of the government hulks at Portsmouth, England.

A certain Mrs. Mary Jonas, who died the other day, was said to have the largest family in England. She was the mother of thirty-three children.

Domestic servants have become so scarce in the north of England that many are now imported from Scandinavia.

The favorite books of the British soldier, according to a writer in an English magazine, are Shakespeare, Moody and Sankey's hymns, "The Pilgrim's Progress" and Mr. Rudyard Kipling's stories.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 123, Kokomo, Ind.

SEED DUE BILL FREE

To get new customers to test my Seeds, I will mail my 1900 Catalogue, filled with more bargains than ever and a 10c Due Bill good for 10c worth of Seeds for trial absolutely free. All the Best Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, Farm Seeds, Potatoes, etc., at lowest prices. Nine Great Novelties offered without names. I will pay $50. FOR A NAME for each. Many other novelties offered, including Ginseng, the great money making plant. Over 20 varieties shown in colors. $1100 in cash premiums offered. Don't give your order until you see this new catalogue. You'll be surprised at my bargain offers. Send your name on a postal for catalogue to-day. It is FREE to all. Tell your friends to send too.

F. B. MILLS, Box207 Rosehill, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Poultry Have Roup.

B. B. N., Kansas: Your poultry have roup, and you must at once remove the sick from the well fowls, and clean up your coop. Rake up all old straw. Remove all straw from nests and sprinkle the house with carbolic acid, 1 oz., water, 1 gallon and soft soap a pint; stir this well, and sprinkle over the floor and sides of the coop, or house. Wipe all the perches with a rag dipped in kerosene or lamp oil. Give each sick fowl a dessert spoonful of castor oil. Put the sick fowls in a warm place. Inject a few drops of sweet oil in their nostrils with a sewing machine oil can or small syringe. Wash their heads with warm water in which two tablespoonfuls of vinegar to the quart are stirred. Dry well afterward. Do not allow a sick fowl to drink from the same water as a well one. Feed the sick fowls with a warm bran mash in the morning, in which there is an onion and a little fresh beef chopped to each quart. The bran should be boiled and made into a consistency so that it will be crumbly. Feed no new corn. Old corn, warmed, for evening, is good.

Chickens Have Apoplexy.

R. E. S., Tennessee:—Your fowls are dying of apoplexy. Corn is very fattening, and when the fowls are over-fed with it, they are attacked with apoplexy and die. You must stop feeding corn for two weeks. Feed boiled oats, bran mash with onion shipped in it, and give no sulphur, as your fowls may all be attacked with rheumatism. Sulphur is a dangerous thing to feed to fowls. You must cut the feed of your fowls down fully one-half. See that they have plenty of grit, comfortable quarters, clean, fresh water and light diet until they are reduced in fat. After they are in firm flesh, feed old corn, warmed, for evening meal.

Received.

From the University of Nebraska, Lincoln: Hungarian Broom Grass (Bromus inermis).

From Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas: Bulletin No. 54. Kafir corn.

From U. S. Department of Agriculture: Agricultural possibilities of Puerto Rico.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Blackberries, Strawberries, Apples.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—In replying to H. A. K., of Wisconsin, would say I have had an extended acquaintance with the fruit business on the Iowa prairies and reply as one acquainted with the west and northwest.

In Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Iowa, apples of the hardiness of Ben Davis, Wine Sap, Russett, Baldwin, etc., are sure to go down with the winters by the time they begin fruiting, and are worthless. Russian varieties and their crosses are the only ones to plant there. I cannot name a full list of these but planters should consult with their own state nurserymen and plant only such as have proved hardy and desirable. Some of these are Duchess, Yellow Transparent, Longfield, Woolf River, Wealthy, Northwestern Greening. Write to the Iowa Agricultural society at Annes for their bulletin of hardy apples, etc., also to Tuttle, of Baraboo, Wis., for catalogue of hardy apples.

About blackberries, I have kept thoroughly posted, as I grew them in Iowa and am testing most of the newer kinds here. Only the very hardiest varieties will do for Wisconsin and Iowa. I have had the Snyder and Stone's Hardy blackberries stand thirty degrees below zero in Iowa and produce good crops of fruit. Fifteen to twenty below is liable to use up the following varieties: Early Harvest, Early King, Taylor's Prolific, Omer, Erie, Minnewasha, Lawton, Kittatinny and many others. Ancient Briton does well in some parts of Wisconsin and is said to be as hardy as the Snyder. These three hardy varieties are only medium sized berries but productive and disirable. Stone's Hardy has been more productive here than the Snyder and is a better berry. I would say with reference to late blooming strawberries, there may be a difference of a week in varieties about commencing to bloom, but the main blooming season runs together. There is more in the ability of some varieties to stand frost than in the question of late blooming. Some are very easily injured, such as Jessie, Capt. Jack, Crescent, Bubah and Eureka. Gandy is the latest bloomer I have had out of 75 varieties, while Lovett, Haviland and Warfield are among the very best to stand frosts and are hard to beat for market purposes. More anon.—S. Hubbell, West Toledo, O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Turkey Raising.

The turkey is by nature a wild animal and is found in cold as well as in warm climates, says a writer in Reliable Poultry Journal. It is an American bird and I can remember when droves of wild turkeys were no uncommon sight in my native state (Virginia). These turkeys never had a hot mash nor a drink of hot water. They roosted in the highest pine trees they could find and drank from the flowing streams and springs in that mountainous region. They gathered the grain of the fields, and the insects which they caught served for meat. So if I were to select an ideal place for raising turkeys I should select a rocky, hilly place, with plenty of running water and plenty of grass, bounded by unlimited range, a place free from coyotes, foxes, minks, weasels and every thing else which would destroy my flock. I should let them do just as they pleased, except I should feed and pet them just enough to keep them gentle.

Healthy Hogs.

The health of hogs does not depend in any measure on the promiscious feeding of drugs, says Swineherd. If proper attention were given to all the hogs in the country, the makers of cholera cures would have no demand for their medicines. When it is said they live off the ignorance of the public it is but to tell the truth, and it is not saying anything against them or their remedies. These men who have studied hog cholera in all its phases are the first to say that the disease first gets its roothold in filthy pens and yards and from drinking stagnant water. From this start herds that are properly cared for become infected, and, if the season is favorable for the development of the germs of disease, an epidemic of hog cholera follows, that sweeps off hogs worth untold thousands.

It cannot be said too many times that hogs are cleanly by nature. They are the only domestic animals that will habitually have a certain place in which to deposit their droppings, keeping the remainder of the range clean, if they are allowed to do so. Give pure water and plenty of green feed during the period of development and hog cholera, if it comes at all, will come from an outside source. Once it has arrived prompt measure to check its ravages should be resorted to and persited in until disease is checked.

Keeping Honey.

The driest and warmest place in the house should be chosen for storing sections of comb honey in, says the British Bee Journal. A kitchen cupboard close to the fire forms an ideal storing place, and if the sections are protected from dust, insects, mice, etc., by careful wrapping, the honey in them will keep liquid for over 12 months. In some seasons, however, honey in sections will granulate in spite of every care. Personally we have many times had sections in the best of condition after 12 to 18 months' storing.

Cause and Cure of Feather Eating.

About all of the bad habits of fowls, such as feather pulling, egg eating, etc., are the result of idleness. Fowls are like boys, unless they are kept busy they are certain to get into mischief. One of the greatest mistakes made by poultry keepers is feeding their fowls heavily the first thing in the morning. When they are filled up there is no incentive to work, to hustle about in quest of food, and they gather in some sunny spot and idle away the time picking themselves and each other. They pull out a feather occasionally and swallow it, and thus acquire a habit that sticks to them all their days. Feed fowls very lightly in the morning, and if there is considerable waste food about the yards, feed them nothing and they will hustle about all day, and just before going to roost should be given a full feed. If a fowl goes to roost full of food it will sleep all night, and let the feathers of its companions alone. If it has to hustle for a breakfast and dinner, it has no time to pull feathers during the day.

One man writes me that he cured his fowls of the habit by feeding cut green bone. Another tells me that feeding cut green bone led his fowls into the habit, and they not only pick each other's necks bare, but they actually get to tearing at the skin, and they finally got so far along that they killed one of their number and picked the bones clean. I am satisfied that idleness and overcrowding are the primary causes of all bad habits in fowls and the remedy is to give them plenty of work and keep them busy. Don't starve them, nor work all the flesh off their bones; but let them forage during the day, and give them a good supper just before they retire.—Cor American Farm Journal.

Pittsburg has reeked with gossip, day and night, ever since the first publication about the falling out between H. C. Frick and Andrew Carnegie.

The two men are considered to be much alike in some respects, in that both are taciturn in business, persistent, stubborn and long-headed—dolichocephalic, as the scientists put it.

Frick has ever been regarded as a bulldog fighter. He it was who went to his office in Pittsburg every day during the Homestead riots, sitting in full view of all who entered. He was shot by the New York anarchist, Berkman, but that did not scare him, although he nearly lost his life.

He is an ordinary looking man, with a bushy beard, and a cold, gray-blue eye; brisk and plain-spoken. He was the king of the Connellsville coke region at a comparatively early age, and he joined hands with Carnegie only when it was cheaper to have him for a partner than for an independent coke producer.

Personally there never has been much in common between Frick and Carnegie. Their ideas and tastes are entirely different, as are their methods of doing business.

THE HIGH COIFFURE.

If you would be in style these days you must do your hair high on top of your head. Before you get to that altitude, however, it must be softly waved, parted

and wired high in a bewildering series of puffs, loops and coils. The effect is somewhat elaborate to eyes accustomed to American simplicity—it is English.

In Mitigation.

Poor old Pattison. He found it in the "Answers to Correspondents" column of a weekly contemporary:

"Sarah, you are not legally bound to live with your husband."

He blue-penciled it and left it about; but his wife did not see it. She simply put it on the pile of other papers.

He cut it out and stuck it on a card and left it about with some more. Next morning he took it out of the wastepaper basket and painted the edge of the card red; but he found it just thrown on the fire that evening, and he knew the attempt to call her attention to it was hopeless.—Pick-Me-Up.

Made No Difference.

"How much for a photograph?" he queried as he entered the room at the head of the stairs.

"My dear sir, you have made a mistake," replied the occupant of the office. "This is a dental parlor, while the photographer is next door."

"Oh, you pull teeth?"

"Yes, sir."

"How much?"

"Fifty cents apiece."

"Well, go ahead and yank out one or two. It's about the same to me."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"What's in a name?" Everything, when you come to medicine. When you get Hood's Sarsaparilla you get the best money can buy.

She Knew Jumpers.

"I understand you are an athlete," remarked the landlady to the new boarder.

"Yes, ma'am," proudly answered the n. b.: "I am the champion high-jumper from Jumpersville."

"That being the case," said the landlady, "I will have to ask you to pay your board in advance. I've had all the experience with the jumpers I care for."—Chicago News.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County. ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, [SEAL.] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WATCH YOUR KIDNEYS.

The Most Important Organs in the Human Body—They Throw Out All Disease.

Swamp-Root Cures Weak Kidneys

Does your back ache?

Do you have pains across your kidneys?

Is your complexion chalky, gray, white?

Is your skin dry or feverish? Are there puffy bags beneath your eyes?

Are your eyes dull, listless and dead-looking?

Are you irritable and hard to please?

Do you feel as though you have heart trouble?

Do you have to urinate several times in the night? Is there ever a scalding, burning sensation there?

Do you feel the desire to immediately urinate again, with no result?

Is your urine clouded, thick or milky?

Is there any sediment or do particles float in it?

Don't neglect these conditions, and if they or any part of them are yours, Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, will be found just the medicine you need.

Here's a simple test for the kidneys, just as certain as though a physician were in personal attendance on your case: Pour some of your "morning" urine in a glass or bottle and allow it to stand twenty-four hours. Then hold it up to the light, and if you find any settlings or sediment, or if it is thick or milky, or if small particles float about in it, don't hesitate for a moment, but write at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., mention the Toledo Weekly Blade, and immediately begin using the sample of Swamp-Root which you will receive at once, absolutely free by mail. The results will surprise you.

Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, pleasant to take, and is for sale by druggists everywhere in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Bear in mind the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

JIMMIE OAKS, TROY'S TOUGHEST MAN.

"When I was about nineteen or twenty years old," said the man from Troy, "one of the toughest men in our town was Jimmie Oaks. He was a molder when he worked, which was seldom. More than three-quarters of the time he was locked up. He was a great man with a knife. He'd make a slash for a man's eye, and give a half turn with the knife around the optic, and if the man wasn't careful, he'd be one-eyed after that. I'll never forget the first time I met Jimmie.

"I was on my way home one morning about 1 o'clock. It was bright moonlight, and clear and frosty, and just as I was passing the Flatiron, a one-story building on a triangle where the railroad track cuts off Federal street, I heard a voice.

"'Well, you can bet your sweet life that you're in hard luck to-night.' This was what the voice said, and I looked up, and there stood a man in the middle of the railroad track. A bulldog, with a stumpy tail, one black eye, bow-legged and with one ear gone, stood with him. They made an unprepossessing pair. The man was talking to me, for as I looked up he repeated the remark.

"Well, I didn't know so much then as I do now, and so I expressed some curiosity to know why I was in hard luck on that particular night.

"'You don't know who I am, young feller, do you?' was his answer. And the dog never took his eyes off me.

"'Why, certainly, I know you—I know very well,' I said, with the best front I could put on. And I went a step or two forward and seized his hand and began to shake it violently.

"He seemed mollified, I thought, but his dog never stirred or took his eyes off me.

"'Well, I thought you'd know Jimmie Oaks,' growled the man, and at this I threw out my other hand and grasped his in both of mine as I said as bravely as I could:

"'Why, of course I know you, Jimmie. How are you, Jimmie, old man?'

"He had meant to be ugly, I suppose, but my appearance of friendship or my assumed bravado, or both, changed his mood. He became distinctly friendly.

"'I was down in my room in Dead Rat alley,' he said, 'and Tim O'Shaughnessy and Patsy Rafferty came in, and after a while there was a mix-up, and Tim is laid out on my bed now with two black eyes. I came out to get some whisky to put on them. Have you got any money?'

"I said I hadn't a cent, but he seemed to feel so bad about his friend that I took him around to a saloon where I was known and bought him a drink. Then I told the proprietor to fill the bottle he had—it was a pint bottle—and charge it to me.

"'What shall I give him, rotgut?' whispered the proprietor, and I said, 'Yes, poison him if you like.' He filled the flask for ten cents, and Jimmie and I parted the best of friends.

"Now, Jimmie Oaks was just a sample of the sort of man we used to have in Troy. That murder in 1893 that made so much commotion throughout the state and resulted in Frank Black's becoming governor, didn't strike people in Troy as being anything unusual. Those things were common enough around election time.

"Why, I'll tell you what my conclusions were the first year I voted in another city up at the western end of the state. On election day I went around to twenty-six different polling places. I didn't see a fight. I didn't see an arrest or a quarrel. I didn't hear men's voices raised at any one of the twenty-six places. And I said: 'The people in this town don't take any interest in politics. They don't care anything about election. It's a dead town, and I'm going to get out of it as soon as I can.'

"Of course, I learned my mistake before the year was out. And of course Troy isn't now what it used to be. But up to ten or fifteen years ago a man who'd been born and raised in Troy would never be taken for a tenderfoot in the hottest mining camp in the Wild and Wooly West."

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN TWO DAYS

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

Fixing the Responsibility.

"It's strange," he said, "how easy it is for a pretty girl to make a fool of a man."

"Oh, I don't think I would put it just that way," she replied, "but I will admit that it's strange how easy it is for a man to make a fool of himself over a pretty girl. Fools, you know, are usually self-made."—Chicago Post.

His Story Goes Until He Does.

There is in Cowley county a big, two-fisted farmer, who had the reputation of being the biggest liar in the township. But he will fight at the drop of the hat, and men are very chary of accusing him. The other day he went into Dexter and told that he had a nine-month-old calf that gave three quarts at a milking, and, after recounting this story, the local paper said: "Mr. Horrell is still in town, and we are convinced that that calf is a wonder."—Kansas City Journal.

THE DEAN RECALLED HIS WILD OATS DAY

"Such conduct," said the dean, reprovingly, "is a disgrace to the college."

I watched his countenance with pleasure as he spoke, says a writer in Black and White. It was of a cherub called suddenly to contemplate the sins of undergraduates. The dean always managed to look like that. He wore a frown now—partly in horror at the thing done—partly in the effort to appear judicial, to impress upon me that he was only fitting the punishment to the crime.

"I am afraid," he went on, "I shall have—er—to recommend the President to rusticate you for the remainder of the term."

"But the term has only just begun," I protested, "and I shall miss all my lectures."

"Why did you not think of that before?" said the dean.

"The damage is not so great," I said.

The dean consulted a list:

"Ten pounds' worth of crockery destroyed—wantonly—two rooms wrecked—a hole burned in the buttery door!" He read through the catalogue of crime with a growing horror.

"They can be replaced," I argued. "A fine all round to the college would not amount to much."

The dean looked at me aghast.

"You have no sense of shame," he said. "Why should members of the college be fined to pay for your mischief?"

"I didn't do it all," I said; "I happened to be the only member caught."

"Red-handed," interjected the dean.

"Black, more particularly," I said. "The buttery door is not kept so clean as it might be. But to share expenses creates an esprit de corps in a college. Besides, it gives more chances on the money being paid."

The dean shook his head. "In my day——"

There was a rap at the door.

"Come in," said the dean, looking annoyed at the interruption.

A bald-headed, jolly-faced man entered.

"Blenkins, old fellow," he said, shaking the dean heartily by the hand, "how are you? Haven't seen you for years. Fancy you being dean of a college now!"

"Ah," said the dean, with an agitated voice, "Tempora mutantor, Johns."

"Latin?" said Mr. Johns. "I've forgotten mine. But times do change, and so do manners. Come, now Blenkens!"

"Perhaps you'd better attend your lectures now and see me later on," said the dean hurriedly to me.

I began to pick up my cap.

"I hope you young fellows are better behaved than we used to be," said Mr. Johns affably, as I moved to the door. "You should have known Blenkins then."

"I wish I had," I said.

"Looks like a lamb now?" said Mr. Johns.

"My dear Johns!" began the dean in expostulation.

"Well, but Blenkins, don't you remember the day we got sent down for raiding the buttery?"

"No," said the dean. But there was a painful contraction about his mouth, as though he knew he was telling a lie and wasn't sure that it was even a white one.

"Why, we smashed about twenty pounds' worth of crockery that night," went on Mr. Johns, diving light-heartedly into the recesses of the past. "And you and I got sent down, and you said it was awfully bad luck, and you swore it was because the dean had a spite against you."

"So he had," said the dean forgetfully. "I mean—er—. Why, haven't you gone, sir?" (This latter to me.)

"Waiting for you to arrange an hour," I said, smiling.

"This time twenty years hence," said the dean, returning my smile, "when you are dean and think your wild oats are all forgotten."

STREAMERS FOR HATS.

The picturesque, but somewhat inane streamer, is again enjoying popular fa-

vor. It is pretty on young girls, but ten years to older women.

WOMAN PERFECTED A NEW TORPE

A torpedo which promises great th has just been perfected by a New woman, Dr. J. M. Alsbau. The torp in its crude or undeveloped state, invented by Captain T. Wemyss Just Tasmania. A company with a capita $1,000,000 has been incorporated to m ufacture the new projectile. The c pany will expend $50,000 in experime with the torpedo, one-fifth of which government will be asked to contrib

The original patents were applied by Captain T. W. Just, but the inv tion was found wanting in the soluti of the steering devices; that is to s the means by which the torpedo could absolutely controlled when once out range with the projector.

Dr. Alsbau solved the problem of kee ing the instrument of warfare with limited bounds and controlling it duri its flight of over four miles through th air and water without wires or conne tions of any kind. Dr. Alsbau recent patented several scientific devices.

The Just-Alsbau torpedo is a dual in vention, consisting of the ordinary she as used by war ships and the submarin torpedo, both of which are ejected by th same projector at the same time.

When fired the head or shell of th Just-Alsbau torpedo strikes the enemy ship above the water line, creating havo above, while the torpedo, or main part o the projectile, strikes below the wate line. One or both of the projectiles, i is claimed, will surely reach home. Th torpedo proper is propelled by liberatin liquefied air through the discharge ori fices to the ejectors.

Finesse.

"Mamma, what did you tell the con ductor let us off at Schiller street for That's a block further than we wanted to go, and we'll have to walk back!"

"You didn't think, child, that I would try to pronounce 'Goethe' before a car ful of people, did you?"—Chicago Tribune.

An Unpleasant Feature.

"I couldn't stand her father; he was everlastingly talking shop."

"Telling you about his prosperity in business?"

"No, talking to me about the business he thought I ought to get into."—Detroit Free Press.

CAUTION TO OUR READERS!

In buying the remedy "To Cure a Cold in One Day," LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS be sure the signature of the inventor

E. W. Grove

appears on each package. Many worthless imitations are put up under similar names and are calculated to deceive the public.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The story of Ronald Kestrel is a new novel by A. J. Dawson, whose story entitled God's Foundling, attracted so much attention upon its appearance. The present one is laid upon different lines, but if possible, is even more strongly written. In parts of it, there is so much of an atmosphere of feeling as to lead one to suspect that these may be chapters out of the author's own life and experiences. At any rate it is decidedly clever.

Ronald Kestrel is published by D. Appleton and Company, New York.

Stephen Crane has once more given evidence of his versatile genius in his new book of short stories which he has named The Monster. There are three numbers in the group, and the opening tale gives the title to the volume. The Monster is a rather long, short story, fantastic in its weirdness and yet true to life. In short, it might be said he pictures a modern Frankenstein, but introduces sufficient comedy and the prosaic phases of life in a small town, to mitigate the horror.

The numerous full-page drawings add to the attractiveness and interest of the volume, which is published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Well written stories of the old colony time are always full of fascination for the majority of readers. The quaint fashions, the intense earnestness of the people, their energy and patriotism untinged by commercial considerations, are all so unlike the things of to-day that they possess a strong attraction.

A charming volume of this sort is one published by Little, Brown & Company, entitled From Kingdom to Colony, by Mary Devereux, in which the author has caught the spirit of those days and put it into her work to a wonderful degree. Without being a great book, it is yet one that has a most decided charm of style and a wealth of interesting incident. Perhaps her own descent has something to do with her successful reproduction of the atmosphere of those days.

A book which has attracted considerable notice in the literary world, especially in England, is entitled The Colossus, A Story of To-Day, by Morley Roberts, and published by Harper and Brothers, New York.

It is said "The interest of this story centres in Cecil Rhodes' empire-building plans in Africa and the financing of the Cape to Cairo Railway." The Colossus is Eustace Loder, the principal personage in the book, whose character is supposed to depict the eccentricities and characteristics of Cecil Rhodes. He is described as a man of granite, "The Great Fetich, the God on awful wheels. There were hours when neither man nor woman dared speak to Loder. He sat solitary, and though he sometimes frowned and sometimes smiled for the most part he was as inscrutable as any Sphinx; he appeared as one whose soul is not with his body."

Mr. Roberts has, we believe, never denied that Cecil Rhodes is the original of the Colossus. It would, indeed, be difficult to do so when a comparison is made with Mr. Rhodes' character as described by Mr. Stead in the Review of Reviews shows that the two tally exactly.

Mr. Roberts has a strong and forceful method of writing, and his word-pictures are painted in a flow of picturesque language that indicates the master hand.

A new collection of humorous and pathetic tales of the South, by Ruth McEnery Stuart, includes Holly and Pizen—which gives the name to the book—and four other stories. They are, A Note of Scarlet, Queen o' Sheba's Triumph, Uncle Still's Famous Weather Prophecy and Picayune. All of them have appeared in The Century and other magazines, and show that Mrs. Stuart's hand has lost none of its cunning.

Queen o' Sheba treats of negro character, but introduces a different note from her usual stories of plantation life, by making New York City the scene of the woman's pathetic triumph.

The other stories are of equal interest and brightness, and the fine illustrations by Potthast add to the attractions of the volume. Published by The Century Co., New York.

A Girl of the First Century is a story for girls, written by Lucy Foster Madison. The time is in the year 82, and the place Tiberius of Galilee. A little maid left alone in the world by the death of her mother starts out in search of her father, who, for political reasons, is held as a slave in Rome. On her journey there she is wrecked in the Mediterranean, but is rescued by a passing vessel bound for Britain. After many trying and exciting experiences, the little Jewess finally reaches Rome, and there passes through additional adventures in her search for her father.

The volume is prettily illustrated by Ida Waugh, and is published by The Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

The Romance of Graylock Manor is a sentimental tale told by Louise F. P. Hamilton, who passed to the world beyond while her girlish story was in press. It is a romance of love, in which the lovers pass through many years of pain and misunderstanding before they are finally united. After a time of happiness together, the husband dies from hardships experienced in the service of his country and the heroine is left a widow.

Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

Mistress Penwick is a new book by a new author named Dutton Payne, who tells a story of love and romance in the days of chivalry and knightly deeds. The time of the romance is that of the Restoration, and the central figure, Mistress Penwick, a young girl about whom is woven a network of contending interests and emotions. There are many characters in the plot, some good and some evil, and the story gives a vivid picture of the people and manners of a period which is one of the most interesting in history.

Lovers of the sensational will find plenty to interest them in the pages of this book, as there is always "something doing," and the story is carried along at a rapid pace from the opening chapter to the conclusion. Published by R. F. Fenno & Co., New York.

Mists of Fire is the somewhat peculiar but fascinating title of a book of poems by Coates Kinney, which is published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. The first third of the volume constitutes a trilogy, the three being respectively entitled Kapnisma, Pessim and Optim, and a Keen Swift Spirit. The longest of the three is the first, a meditation upon the mysteries of life and nature.

The second part is made up of short poems upon a variety of subjects. Perhaps the prettiest of all is the favorite and well-remembered Rain on the Roof, which is full of music. Another pretty one is Child Lost, and still another The Shadow.

A book of great interest and value is one published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston. It is entitled A Dividend to Labor, and it is a study of employers' welfare institutions, by Nicholas Paine Gilman.

The volume, the author claims, has a scientific and a practical aim. This is first to supply a record of these institutions, which "form an intermediate stage between a wages system under which the workman receives his agreed wages and nothing more, directly or indirectly, and a profit-sharing agreement, according to which he would receive, directly and regularly, a certain share of the profits made by the establishment." By means of such record a better study of the labor question in all of its phases will be possible.

Professor Gilman is not posing as an advocate for the workingman, nor for the employer, but simply taking a larger view of the matter as to its relation to both parts of the industrial world. He thinks that much of the strain and conflict now seen there will disappear, in all probability, as soon as the duty of the employer appears to him commensurate with his real power, which is not the case at present.

Wotan, Siegfried and Brunhilde, by Anna Alice Chapin, is a study of the three principal personages of the Nibelungenlied. In these studies Miss Chapin has analyzed in a most comprehensive manner, three of the important characters in the Wagnerian legends and on both the literary and the musical side she has caught the spirit of the great composer.

The studies are written in excellent literary style to which interest is added by quotations from the operas and measures of music illustrative of the motifs of some of the famous songs.

Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Drake and His Yeomen is a spirited sea story by James Barnes which is published by the Macmillan company. It purports to be a true story of Sir Francis Drake's adventures, told by his friend, Sir Matthew Maunsell, who was accounted one of the bravest of the great navigator's followers. It is in the form of an autobiography, and has, therefore, the flavor of a personal share in the scenes described.

A very considerable volume by Caspar Whitney comes from the Harpers with the title of Hawaiian America. Mr. Whitney went to the islands to study their industrial, social, and political status in the present, and it is the result of these observations which he has put into this book, rather than any history of them or their people.

He begins with a relation of what he believes led to the necessity of annexation, which, he thinks, however, was a foregone conclusion under any circumstances. He says that so far as he was able to learn there is no real division of political opinion in Hawaii, but both whites and natives are in accord upon those subjects which concern the welfare of the people. The commercial development so far has been the work of the sons of the first missionaries, who are an element of strength in the government. He says that the larger part of the natives are indifferent as to whether Hawaii is a republic or a monarchy.

Great interest has recently revived in the poetry of Poe and in his life, with its work, its struggles, and its tragic ending. A volume just issued by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, is in evidence, and bears the title, The Mind and Art of Poe's Poetry. The author, Prof. John Phelps Fruit, is evidently wholly permeated with the spirit of the poems, and he has reflected it in these chapters in a large degree. He takes the position in the outset, not of a critic, but of an interpreter, for he believes "that every genius has a message for the world" and needs interpretation more than dogmatic criticism, in which he is wholly right.

Lovers of Poe will find this volume most attractive and interesting. Its careful study will bring a better understanding of the unfortunate man whose defects of body overshadowed his brilliancy of mind, and left the world with only a fragment of what might have been.

A little book that should be an inspiration to its readers is entitled The Light That Is in Thee, by Harriet B. Bradbury. It is a series of practical essays upon the understanding and use of the higher spiritual faculties, the author believing that instructions in this direction are too often vague and indefinite.

The Light That Is in Thee comes from the press of the Alliance Publishing Company, New York.

In the Music Lovers' Series, the latest number from the pen of Lewis C. Elson is entitled, The National Music of America. The author says in his preface that, "In no department of musical history has there been more of careless and unverified statement, of unquestioning acceptance of tradition, than in the chronicles of our national music." He does not claim to have cleared up the mists which hang over some parts of the subjects, but he has presented both sides of the question without prejudice.

The work contains much information regarding the origin of our different national airs, and in addition to these, some attention is given to popular music by American composers. Those who are interested in the folk songs and national songs of America, will find the volume a very valuable hand book.

Published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

Famous Actors, by Lewis C. Strang, is a companion volume to Famous Actresses in the Stage Lovers' Series, and follows the general plan of that book. Mr. Strang says in his preface, that in selecting the list of persons to be considered, those actors most prominent on the American stage to-day were given the preference. The biographical facts, interviews and anecdotes were obtained from reliable sources, and have in all cases been verified. The criticisms and estimates of the different actors' abilities are all the author's own, except in cases where credit is given.

Published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

The third volume of "The World's Best Orations," now at hand, contains a greater variety of eloquent masterpieces than either of the preceding. The range is wide and the selections representative of the various authors are of the best. In this volume Cicero thunders against Cataline. Caesar also does some talking in a more guarded way on the same subject. Cavour, who welded the various provinces of his country into modern and united Italy, utters sentiments worthy the best days of ancient Rome. Cato bombards the accomplices of Cataline. Castelar pleads for republican institutions in benighted Spain. Canning, who in 1824, so well defined the foreign policy of England that it has never been departed from, is represented by his most excellent expressions. The Elder Pitt, Earl of Chatham, tells of the impossible task undertaken by England when she attempted to subdue the American colonists. Chesterfield's splendid rhetoric also has its place in the same volume and that literary Vesuvius, Thomas Carlyle, is shown to be as much of an orator as he was a writer.

Carnot, Cambon and Callemet-Lacour are the Frenchmen whose productions are selected to embellish this portion of the work. In this volume John C. Calhoun's Philippic against Andrew Jackson, and his defense of nullification blaze forth premonitions of the terrible conflict that came thirty years later. Zack Chandler denounces Jefferson Davis, Salmon P. Chase breathes forth his devotion to the anti-slavery cause. Ben Butler tells why Andrew Johnson should have been impeached. The Choates, Rufus and Joseph H., Langdon Cheves, Cassius M., and Clement C. Clay and Alexander Campbell are among other American statesmen and publicists whose best words are given in this book.

F. P. Kaiser, St. Louis, is the publisher.

Books Received.

From the Macmillan Company, New York:

Our Native Birds. By D. Lange. $1.00.

From Harper and Brothers, New York. Briton and Boer. By Right Hon. James Bryce and Others. $1.25.

From G. W. Dillingham, New York: Jack Crews. By Martha Frye Boggs.

From the Dominion Company, Chicago: War in South Africa and the Dark Continent From Savagery to Civilization. By William Harding. $2.00.

From Street and Smith, New York: Out of the Past. By Eleanor Hooper Casyell. $1.00.

From George C. Shaw, Cincinnati, O.: Old Hollyhocks. By Horace G. Williamson. $1.00.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

UNIQUE ZOOLOGICAL SPECIMEN.

Here is something to ponder over—a deer's horn seemingly thrust right through the middle of an oak tree. The tree has been estimated to be between 40 and 50 years old. This singular curiosity, which was found in a forest in Michigan, is in the zoological collection of the State Museum of Natural History, at Albany, says the New York Herald.

Of course, there is room for much speculation as to how this odd thing occurred. The most plausible theory seems to be that the deer, in rubbing the velvet off his horns, caught a tine of his antlers in a strip of bark, or, perhaps, drove the antler through the wood of the oak when it was a mere sappling.

While growing the horns are covered with a soft, sensitive, velvety covering, filled with blood vessels. When the antlers have reached their proper growth the supply of blood to the velvet ceases and the velvety covering dries and peels off, exposing the insensitive, hardened, perfect antler. The deer aids this peeling off process by rubbing the horn against tree trunks, and it is not at all unlikely that in doing this the unfortunate animal that once owned the pair of antlers here pictured was caught in some way in the young and growing oak.

DAUGHTER OF THE NEW SPEAKER.

Miss Belle Henderson, daughter of the new speaker of the house of representatives, will be a very popular young woman in the official circles of Washington. She is well known in the intimate circle of her parents' friends. She has spent much of her life in Washington, where she attended the Mount Vernon seminary. She is very musical, possessing a sweet voice, and usually plays her own accompaniments.

MISS BELLE HENDERSON.

Miss Henderson is not an athletic girl. She devotes most of her time to reading and studying. She is not a devotee of society, but enjoys the old-fashioned idea of extending hospitality as well as being entertained.

In appearance, the speaker's daughter greatly resembles him in her expression. Her eyes are blue, her complexion faultless and her hair a soft chestnut brown. She is tall and graceful. She will assist her mother at all of her receptions during the winter.—Chicago Times.

OTIS HARLAN'S LATEST.

Otis Harlan told a New York Telegraph man a mistaken identity and telephone muddle story that is funny. "An amusing misunderstanding occurred at a telephone not twenty yards from the Hotel Rivers," said he. "Here's the dialogue I overheard:

"'Are you there?'
"'Yes.'
"'Who are you, please?'
"'Watt.'
"'What's your name, please?'
"'Watt's my name.'
"'Yes, what's your name?'
"'I say my name is Watt. You're Jones?'
"'No, I'm Knott.'
"'Will you tell me your name?'
"'Will Knott.'
"'Why won't you?'
"'I say my name is William Knott.'
"'Oh, I beg your pardon!'
"'Then you will be in this afternoon if I come around, Watt?'
"'Certainly Knott.'

"Do you wonder they rung off in despair and disgust?"

No Drouble Ad All.

Miss Chamberlayne—what does your father, the baron, call his estate on the Rhine?

Herr Von Griff—It was named by mein gross-fader der Casdle of Scheinderblitzenschoenberghenhausen.

Miss Chamberlayne—Thank you; I'm awfully sorry to have troubled you.—Melbourne Weekly Times.

A Boston Beau.

Fred—Why is it you never take a lady to the opera?

Harry—For this reason: If I take a lady who doesn't understand the music she will be pestering me all the evening; if she knows all about music she will be sure to find out that I don't.—Boston Transcript.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.

Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.

IS SURE

Dr. Bull's Pills cure Dyspepsia. Trial, 20 for 5c.

LIEUTENANT JAMES N. MUNRO

With fifty men Second Lieutenant James N. Munro, of the Fourth United States cavalry, approached Bayombong, and, tapping a telegraph wire, notified the insurgent commander that he was coming with a big force and demanded the surrender of the 800 insurgents and the Spanish and American prisoners. The insurgent commander surrendered to "a superior force," and Lieutenant Munro marched into town with but fifty men of his mythical army.

SECOND LIEUT. J. N. MUNRO.

"Grasp All and Lose All."

Many people are so intent on "grasping all" that they lose strength of nerves, appetite, digestion, health. Fortunately, however, these may be restored by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has put many a business man on the road to success by giving him good digestion, strong nerves and a clear brain. It does the same thing for weak and tired women.

HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache, indigestion.

GUN FIGHTING. GENTLE DEVICES USED

"Gun fighting used to be an exact science in the West," said a visitor from Texas, "and men became skilled in it just as they might in any of the handicrafts. It was a queer thing. Marksmanship had little or nothing to do with it, for nearly all personal encounters were face to face. The great point was to get 'quick action,' and the fellow who drew and fired first generally won the fight. That fact led to all sorts of schemes for pulling a gun with the least possible delay. One of the earliest was the 'shoulder holster,' which consisted of a strap suspending the pistol just over the left breast.

"A man expecting trouble would stand carelessly grasping his right lapel, and a sudden dive inside his coat placed the weapon in his hand. It was much quicker than reaching back to the hip, and moreover was usually a surprise. Carrying a derringer in the pocket of a sack coat and firing through the cloth without drawing was a trick that spoiled many a garment and cost many a man his life. At last it became difficult for a man with his hands in his coat pocket to get near enough to a victim to make sure of hitting him, and a frontier genius invented a variation.

"He simply cut the right pocket out of an alpaca coat and carried his gun in a holster at his hip. The thin, flapping alpaca showed plainly it concealed no weapon, but when he put his hand in the pocket opening he could reach clear through and secure his pistol from the holster. When the hand came out the pistol came with it, greatly to the astonishment of his adversaries. Another trick was to carry the pistol up the sleeve, with the end of the barrel resting against the half-bent palm. I once saw a desperado kill a man by that device. His hands seemed to be perfectly empty, and when a weapon flashed in his grasp it was like a piece of magic. Later another fellow in camp tried the same thing, droped the gun and got a bullet in his stomach for his pains."

The Run-Off.

"Once," said the dreamy tragedian, "I toured the great state of Illinois in less than a week."

"Who was your backer?" inquired the press agent.

"Beg pardon?"

"I say, who backed you on this tour?"

"I really do not grasp your meaning."

"Who was behind you on this meteoric tour?"

"Oh, the sheriff."—Chicago News.

Made No Difference.

"How much for a photograph?" he queried, as he entered the room at the head of the stairs.

"My dear, sir, you have made a mistake," replied the occupant of the office. "This is a dental parlor, while the photographer is next door."

"Oh, you pull teeth?"

"Yes, sir."

"How much?"

"Fifty cents apiece."

"Well, go ahead and yank out one or two. It's about the same to me."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

WHEN THE MINISTER COMES TO TEA.

Oh! they've swept the parlor carpet and they've dusted every chair,
And they've got the tidies hangin' jest exactly on the square;
And the whatnot's fixed up lovely, and the mats have all been beat,
And the pantry's brimmin' over with bully things to eat.
Sis has got her Sunday dress on and she's frizzin' up her bangs,
Ma's got on her best alpacky, and she's askin' how it hangs,
Pa has shaved as slick as can be, and I'm rigged way up in G,
And it's all because we're goin' ter have the minister ter tea.

Oh! the table's fixed up gaudy with the gilt-edged chiny set,
And we'll use the silver tea-pot and the comp'ny spoons, you bet;
And we're going to have some fruit-cake and some thimbleberry jam,
And "riz biscuits" and some doughnuts, and some chicken and some ham.
Ma, she'll 'polergize like fury and say everything is bad,
And "sich awful luck with cookin'" she is sure she never had;
But, er couse, she's only bluffin', for it's as prime as it can be,
And she's only talkin' that way 'cause the minister's ter tea.

Everybody 'll be a-smilin' and as good as ever wuz,
Pa won't growl about the vittles, like he generally does,
And he'll ask me would I like another piece er pie; but, sho!
That, er course, is only manners, an' I'm s'posed ter answer "No."
Sis 'll talk about the church-work and about the Sunday school,
Ma'll tell how she liked that sermon that was on the Golden Rule,
And if I upset my tumbler they won't say a word ter me;—
Yes, a boy can eat in comfort with the minister ter tea!

Say! a minister, you'd reckon, never'd say what wasn't true;
But that isn't so with ours, and I jest can prove it, too;
'Cause when Sis plays on the organ so it makes yer want ter die,
Why, he sets and says its lovely; and that, seems ter me, 's a lie;
But I like him all the samey, and I only wish he'd stay
At our house fer good and always, and eat with us every day;
Only think of having goodies every evenin'! Jimminee!
And I'd never git a scoldin' with the minister ter tea!

—Puck.

THE WONDROUS ART OF SEEING THINGS.

John Burroughs, in the course of an article on "The Art of Seeing Things," in the Century, says: "To be an observer is to see more than the particular thing you are looking for and expecting to see. We may see coarsely and vaguely, as most people do, noting only masses and unusual appearances, or we may see finely and discriminately, taking in the minute and specific. In a collection of stuffed birds the other day it was observed that a wood thrush was mounted as if in the act of song, its open beak pointing straight to the zenith. The taxidermist had not seen truly. The thrush sings with its beak but slightly elevated.

"Who has not seen a red squirrel or a gray squirrel running up and down the trunk of a tree? But probably very few have noticed that the position of the hind feet is the reverse in the one case from what it is in the other. In descending they are extended to the rear, the toe nails hooking to the bark, checking and controlling the fall. In most pictures the feet are shown well drawn up under the body in both cases.

"People who discourse pleasantly and accurately about the birds and flowers and external nature generally are not therefore good observers. In their walks did they see anything they did not come out to see? Is there any spontaneous or unpremeditated seeing? Do they make discoveries? Any bird or creature may be hunted down, any nest discovered if you lay siege to it; but to find what you are not looking for, to catch the shy winks and gestures on every side, to see all the by-play going on around you, missing no significant note or movement, penetrating every screen with your eye-beams—that is to be an observer; that is to have 'an eye practiced like a blind man's touch,' a touch that can distinguish a white horse from a black—a detective eye that reads with the faintest signs.

"When Thoreau was at Cape Cod he noticed that the horses there had a certain muscle in their hips inordinately developed by reason of the insecure footing in the ever-yielding sand. Thoreau's vision at times fitted things closely. During some great fete in Paris the Empress Eugenie and Queen Victoria were both present. A reporter noticed that when the royal personages came to sit down Eugenie looked behind her before doing so, to see that the chair was really there, but Victoria seated herself without the backward glance, knowing there must be a seat ready for her; there always had been and there always would be. The correspondent inferred that the incident showed the difference between born royalty and hastily made royalty. I wonder how many persons in that vast assembly made this observation; probably very few. It denoted a gift for seeing things."

It Let Him Out.

The British workman hates to "lose a quarter," but there are occasions when even he is prone to fall.

It happened so to a horny-handed son of toil who persisted in turning up late in the mornings, and was duly taken to task by his employer.

"Here you are again," said Mr. Boss; "late once more. What's the reason?"

"Very sorry," replied the man, "but I didn't wake up in time. I overslept myself."

"Anyhow," said his master, "you will have to get here earlier."

"Why?" ejaculated the man in amazement, "what's the good of me coming when I'm asleep?"—Ally Sloper.

A Thoughtless Remark.

Old Mr. Probus—Yes, honesty is the best policy.

Charley Rounder—Oh, I don't know.

Old Mr. Probus (pensively)—Perhaps you've never been honest.—New York World.

In the Barber Shop.

Barber—How will you have your whiskers, sir? Oom Paul or Chamberlain?

Patron—How's that?

Barber—Do you wish your beard left on, or do you want a clean shave?—Baltimore American.

Power of Suggestion.

"Did that bottle of medicine do your aunt any good?"

"No; as soon as she read the wrapper she got three new diseases."—Chicago Record.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALING.

ONE MILLION CURED CASES.

You Can Be Cured Whether You Believe in Christian Science or Not.

Over a million cures of disease in every form are now to the credit of Christian Science Healing. Most of these were cases that the doctors had given up as "incurable." Many more were chronic maladies that had baffled their skill for years. All were cured quickly; some were cured instantly. The evidence on these facts is simply indisputable and the curing still goes on. There can be no mistake or misstatement about it. The healers and their work are in the public view. As a C. S. healer my many marvelous cures have startled the world. During the past 13 years I have healed diseases of almost every known kind and in every stage of severity. They included many surgical cases where operations were otherwise threatened. I cured cases that were far away from me, as well as those near at hand. And I tell you in like manner that wherever you may dwell, and whatever be your bodily ailment, or whether one or many physicians have failed to give you relief, if you report the case to me and so desire, you shall be cured. This is no vain or idle promise. My past success fully justifies it. You can be cured whether you believe in Christian Science or not. You can be cured whether in this city or thousands of miles away from me. In our Christian Science Healing distance is of no account; disbelief is not any hindrance; disappointments of the past only make stronger grounds for hope. All you really need is the wish to be healed.

I have just published a little book in regard to this blessed truth called "A Message of Health and Healing." If you write to me I will gladly send you a COPY FREE. It gives many interesting facts and convincing testimonials. Enclose 2-cent stamp for postage. S. A. Jefferson, C. S. B., Room 8 Fairbanks Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 2, JANUARY 14, 1900.
The Child Jesus Visits Jerusalem
Luke 2:41-52.

Read Matt. 2: Luke 2:21-38. Memory verses 49:52.

GOLDEN TEXT—And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man.—Luke 2:52.

41. Now his parents went to Jerusalem every year at the feast of the passover.

42. And when he was twelve years old, they went up to Jerusalem after the custom of the feast.

43. And when they had fulfilled the days, as they returned, the child Jesus tarried behind in Jerusalem; and Joseph and his mother knew not of it.

44. But they, supposing him to have been in the company, went a day's journey; and they sought him among their kinsfolk and acquaintance.

45. And when they found him not, they turned back again to Jerusalem, seeking him.

46. And it came to pass that after three days they found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them and asking them questions.

47. And all that heard him were astonished at his understanding and answers.

48. And when they saw him, they were amazed: and his mother said unto him, Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us? Behold, thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing.

49. And he said unto them, How is it that ye sought me? Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?

50. And they understood not the saying which he spake unto them.

51. And he went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them; but his mother kept all these sayings in her heart.

52. And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man.

Teaching Points.

Whence came the astonishing wisdom shown by Christ in the temple among the doctors? Afterward they said he had "never learned;" but he had even thus early, not in their schools, but in God's. Christ explained the method from his own experience for every man's. If a man is willing to do his will, God will make him to know his mind. It is useless, if not impossible, to reveal it to an unwilling man. But to one willing, the three steps in order are: (1.) Not mere willingness, but an active willing to do. (2.) Knowledge. (3.) Doing. In this school Christ had been an apt scholar.

2. Piety is natural to a child. "Heaven lies about us in our infancy." The problems that are inscrutable to grown men are nothing to a child. Faith without question is as easy as breathing without stopping to analyze the air. He is made helpless for years so as to naturally take help of parents, earthly and heavenly. He does not, for a long time, by deliberate will, resist the will of God. It is the part of parents and teachers to prevent this, and to make him by deliberate willing accept the will of God. Then he comes to know and do.

3. Teach the relation between being subject to parental authority (v. 51), and growing in wisdom, stature, and favor with God and men (v. 52). It is not an arbitrary direction in primal commandments that associates length of days with honoring father and mother. Their experience, wisdom and love, seek all these welfares for the child.

4. As Christ was a real man in every relation, so he was a real boy. This glimpse of the child life of the world's Redeemer honors and glorifies all child life as the prophecy of mature life. His possibilities as a man were prophesied by these realities as a boy. What a touch of nature it is that represents the boy as "asking questions!" It prepares the way for the man to answer questions, speaking as never man spoke before. The whole life is an unbroken continuity.—By Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., LL. D.

WAS HE AT ELANDSLAAGTE.

"Hoots, Mon Cher!"—I learn from a sure source that English agents are pressing Frenchmen into the service in Tunis and Algeria. The men they are enrolling are mostly old soldiers, who as soon as they arrive in England are incorporated in the Highland regiments and immediately dressed in the kilt.—Le Journal, Paris (quoted in London Daily Mail).

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Mrs. J. C. Croly, who has just rounded her seventy years, is the literal embodiment of the Woman's movement, being not only the progenitor of woman's clubdom, but the pioneer press woman of the country. Few of her contemporaries know that her pen name, "Jennie June," is one of the sweetest reminiscences of her childhood. When she was only 12 a gentleman who had been visiting her family wrote to a friend:

"She is the Juneist little girl I ever knew!"

In after years when she made her first adventure into print and sought for a signature, she remembered the quaint fancy and promptly became "Jennie June."

It Looked Suspicious.

"Isn't your neighbor Blinkinoff a drinking man?"

"I wouldn't like to give an expert opinion on the subject. I'll admit, however, that I saw him the other night trying to drive a spigot into an ash barrel, thinking that it was cider."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Training the Baby.

"Oh, Ma, come up here quick."

"What's the matter, Tommy?"

"Bobby's playin' circus, and he's goin' to make the baby dive off th' mantel."—Indianapolis Journal.

Getting at the Facts.

"Is that your offspring, madam?" asked the Missouri judge.

"Naw," replied the elderly female, "he's my eldest young'un."—Chicago News.

FOUR STORIES ABOUT DWIGHT L. MOODY.

As is well known, Mr. Moody had a wonderful faculty for getting money, whether it be a simple collection to meet some current expenses or some large subscriptions with which to erect a new school building. Asked once as to the secret of his success in this particular line, the great preacher replied: "I urge people to give until they feel it, and then to keep on giving until they don't feel it."

A few years ago, while Mr. Moody was preaching in a New England city conspicuous for its affiliation with the American Protective Association—a secret order that flourished some years ago, having for its avowed purpose antagonism to everything calculated to promote the interests of the Roman Catholic church or any of its supporters—he was asked when he was going to preach against the Catholics.

"Just as soon as all the Protestants are converted," was the evangelist's characteristic reply.

Not long ago a man who claimed perfection went to Mr. Moody and commiserated him on his low level of Christian experience. Mr. Moody, in a kind manner, asked his caller if he never sinned nor did any wrong.

"No, I have not sinned for years; neither have I done anything that was wrong," was the prompt reply.

"Well, I am glad to know it," said Mr. Moody, "but before I am convinced I would like to ask your wife."

When Mr. Moody was asked to conduct his first mission in London in 1874, it was a comparatively new thing to hold union meetings, and he was asked to meet a committee of ministers to explain his methods. Everything went smoothly until a minister of the Church of England asked Mr. Moody for his creed. Mr. Moody's reply was that his creed was already in print. A number of the clergymen seized pencil and paper, asking where it could be found. "In the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah," Mr. Moody answered.—Ladies' Home Journal.

CHICAGO NEWS JOKES.

In Fashion.

Lady—"After you have cut the wood I will show you the bulldog——"

Sandy Pikes—"What! By the knight of hoboes, I'm off!"

Lady—"Wait! When you have finished cutting the wood I will show you the bulldog-toed shoes you may have."

Might Hit the Barn.

"I had a glorious dream," said the turkey.

"What was it?" inquired the goose.

"I dreamt that instead of assassinating us with an ax the gun would be used in the future."

"I don't see any difference; the farmer will kill you, anyway."

"Yes; but I dreamt the farmer's wife would do the shooting. How safe I would be if dreams were true!"

Realistic.

"Lumps of ice floating on a green sea," murmured the poetic girl.

"How glorious!" mused the lover, who sometimes imbibed. "All needed to complete the drink would be a straw."

Perhaps.

"Water," said the temperance orator, "is nature's own beverage. It comes to us from the clouds. If instead of water it were to rain beer——"

"You would then be too full for utterance," interrupted a voice from the gallery.

Merely a Hint.

Mr. Borem (11 p. m.)—My motto is "Pay as you go."

Miss Cutting—Well, I'm willing to lend you a small amount if it will help you out.

A Comparison.

"I started out with a few dollars," said the self-made man, "and look at me now."

"I started out with a few dollars," said the roisterer, "and look at me now. Haven't the price of a car ride."

Indications.

"Watch th' grocer's bhoy," said the janitor philosopher; "if he throws up his coat-collar whin he inters th' kitchen he has a grudge agin th' house. If he puts on a tin-inch grin he ixpicts a tip. If he straightens up his necktie he's gone on th' cook."

Extreme Economy.

Ida—That family in the brownstone mansion is very economical, I hear.

May—Extremely! Why, they actually have their last winter's furs made into mufflers for their footman and coachman.

What She Wanted.

Clerk—What do you wish, ma'am?

Mrs. O'Toole—Oi want to see some mirrors fit to give as a Christmas gift.

Clerk—Hand mirrors?

Mrs. O'Toole—No; some that ye kin see ye'er face in.

Cruel Monster!

"Why did I ever marry?" she sighed, with the dregs of bitterness in her words.

"Because I asked you," he responded with a sardonic smile.

Observation.

As the west-bound train flashed in the young hopeful in the Pullman gazed out upon the animated platform.

"What do you see, Frankie?" inquired the stately woman by his side.

"Oh, mummy!" he shouted, "I see the Chicago platform, but I don't see Bryan."

What He Played.

"You are very fond of games, Mr. Oldleigh," said the new member.

"Yes, young man," responded Mr. Oldleigh, "I used to play my favorite game when I was a kid in a crib."

"And what is your favorite game?"

"Cribbage."

Their Annual Neatness.

The Bachelor—"Hm! Christmas is the only time you hang up your stockings, isn't it?"

The Child—"Yes, sir! Every other night we just throw them down in a corner or any old place."

Assigning the Plymouth Brother.

At a recent church parade of a volunteer corps one of the members, who really wished to be exempted from attendance, was observed to be standing about while the Presbyterians took up their places here, the Methodists there, and so on. To him the sergeant: "What religion do you belong to?" and the man replied: "I am a Plymouth Brother." "Plymouth Brother!" said the sergeant; "there ain't no such religion in the British army. Fall in with the Roman Catholics!"—Weekly Telegraph.

Lest We Forget.

Wife—I received a letter from our country cousins to-day, saying three of them would like to visit us for a month or so. I sent a reply this afternoon.

Husband (anxiously)—What did you tell them we had?

Wife—Smallpox.

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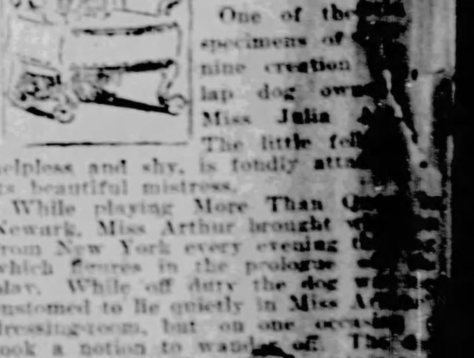

One of the ... specimens of ... nine creation ... lap dog own... Miss Julia A... The little fel... helpless and shy, is fondly atta... its beautiful mistress.

While playing More Than Q... Newark, Miss Arthur brought ... from New York every evening ... which figures in the prologue ... play. While off duty the dog was ... customed to lie quietly in Miss A... dressing-room, but on one occa... took a notion to wander off. The ... was missed just before ... to rise on the ... ing. ... The United Irish ... tain was held a... The dog was found ... vicinity filled sitting peacefully ... last night at a ... rung up. ... express sympathy ... position to Eng... the South Afri...

A Fa...

Van Fleet—The ... of Illinois ... the opera in a ... Mrs. Van Fleet—... morning says they ... others attendance.—Town T...

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 4, 1900.

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ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 168,000

TO JANUARY SUBSCRIBERS.

We mailed last week to every subscriber whose time expires this month a proposition for renewal. So remarkable is this proposition, that we expect every renewal, and some thousand new names, besides. This was the case in December, and we are sure of all the names we can handle this month. Give all your neighbors an opportunity to join you when you renew, as they also will want the best Republican newspaper for the campaign of 1900. We shall expect a club of four or more from every subscriber. Also many clubs of thirty. Don't forget that the three largest clubs secure a watch for each. Next week we shall announce December watch winners.

CONCERNING GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

As every one knows, there has been trouble in the New York stock market. The enormous volume of new stocks put upon it by the organization of various new trust corporations was too great for the investing public. Prices therefore fell. Then stock operators who had borrowed money to carry on their operations and had put up their stocks as collateral, were called upon by the banks to make their margins good. Many preferred to sell out stocks on hand, and the volume of stocks for sale was too great for the buying demand. Prices fell sharply, and a stock panic resulted.

The secretary of the treasury was appealed to. He was asked to do what he could to relieve the money stringency. To him it seemed a wise thing to prevent the panic in the stock market from continuing, as it would inevitably reach our industrial and commercial enterprises. It would be a crime to allow anything to injure the prosperity of our manufacturers, our commercial interests and our railways, with their millions of employes.

Secretary Gage, taking this common-sense view, determined to use the authority placed in the hands of the head of the treasury department, to permit the internal revenue receipts to remain on deposit in designated national banks, instead of locking the money up in the treasury vaults at a time when the government does not need the funds, while they are needed in business transactions.

This offer is open to all national banks which are designated as national depositories. Any of the banks desiring to receive deposits could do so upon sending to the treasury in Washington, as security, United States bonds of the par value of the amount of deposit they wished. Were this not done, the internal revenue receipts would pass at once into the various sub-treasuries of the United States, and become part of the treasury funds.

This money so deposited does not bear interest, but this is no loss to the government, for were the cash to be paid to the treasury instead, it would bear no interest. The government neither gains nor loses by the transaction, but money thus deposited is available for increase of circulation, which it [illegible] not be were it in the treasury. [illegible] while it is perfectly safe, as the deposit of bonds secures the government from any possible loss.

As a matter of security for the government, it was necessary to have some central bank to which the collections of internal revenue should send their receipts daily, from which the funds should be distributed pro rata among the others of the sixty-six banks which have put up bonds as security. Secretary Gage preferred to have a Chicago bank do this, as that city is in the center of the internal revenue receipts. But the largest amount of bonds deposited by any Chicago bank was only $300,000, while the internal revenue receipts amount to a million a day. Hence the secretary was compelled, as a matter of ordinary security, to turn to a bank which deposited four millions of bonds—the National City bank of New York—as that deposit covers four days' receipts.

As there is some silly criticism of this selection, it is well to state that its officers objected strongly to making it the central depository, with the added duty of distributing the funds pro rata among the sixty-five other banks. But they were constrained to do so when the secretary explained the situation to them. The daily internal revenue receipts, about a million a day, are sent to all the banks depositing bonds for this purpose, in proportion to the relative amount of bonds deposited. The secretary intends to allow this plan to continue until $30,000,000 or perhaps $40,000,000, are thus on deposit.

The plan is a wise one, because it is keeping in circulation a million a day which would otherwise pass into the treasury, and thus be withdrawn from circulation. There has been, too, some ignorant criticism because the money was not first paid into the sub-treasuries, and then deposited in the banks. The law will not allow this. Money once in the treasury can not be paid out except on appropriations made by congress, or to purchase bonds. Hence this easier course is impossible. Secretary Gage [illegible] to be commended [illegible], which prevents [illegible] stock panic extending [illegible] and to trade, thus [illegible] wage-workers.

[illegible] can be persuaded [illegible] year and assist in [illegible] election of his

[illegible] persons [illegible] tion on or befc [illegible] all such persons [illegible] ister, and vote [illegible] people in this [illegible] under Section 2 [illegible] Such persons s[illegible] tax as required [illegible] The 15th an[illegible] constitution de[illegible] citizens of the [illegible] not be denied [illegible] States, or by [illegible] race, color, [illegible] servitude [illegible] The questic[illegible]

LAWTON'S LAST MESSAGE.

Shortly before he was killed at San Mateo by a Filipino bullet, Gen. Lawton wrote a letter to Hon. John Barrett, formerly United States minister to Siam, which the latter has just made public. From his steaming, rain-sodden camp in a Philippine jungle, the General wrote, in part:

> I would to God that the whole truth of this whole Philippine situation could be known by everyone in America as I know it.
>
> If the real history, inspiration and condition of this insurrection, and the influences, local and external, that now encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possibilities of these islands and peoples and their relations to this great east, could be understood at home, we would hear no more talk of unjust "shooting of government" into the Filipinos, or of hauling down our flag in the Philippines.
>
> If the so-called anti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground and not in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men misinformed, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions, and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here.
>
> If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observations confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America.

The last paragraph is in a sense prophetic. It shows that Lawton realized the dangers of the campaign, and that what to some appeared recklessness in exposing himself on the firing line was the highest type of courage. And he was fully convinced that, had it not been for the wicked machinations of the Hoars, the Atkinsons, and all their brood of "little Americans," the war would have been over long ago. Their political yawps were believed by Aguinaldo and his fellows to be the expressions of the masses of the American people, instead of the discontented snarling of a minority so small as to be absolutely powerless. And the rebellion was prolonged in the belief that the Americans would soon compel the government to recognize the Tagal insurrection. Proof of this is given by the language of the "address" issued by Aguinaldo on October 28 last. The following extract confirms this:

> The American people are not hostile to the Filipinos. The people have all the time been the victims of the lust of the men in power. This war, the president of the (Filipino) republic has said, is not one of a people against a people, but of a party against a nation (the Filipino republic), if weak in force is a giant in heroic courage and sublime sacrifices. A thousand times there has been shown this friendship that united the American people with the Filipinos in clubs, assemblies, associations and meetings.

General Otis expressed the same opinion last June as that given by Lawton. In a dispatch to the War department, Otis declared that "the only hope of the insurgent leaders is in United States aid. They proclaim the near overthrow of the present administration, to be followed by their independence and recognition by the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out."

The hope of the misguided Filipinos, that "when Congress met in December" it would take active measures to give them recognition is now dashed. December is past, and it ought to be evident, even to a Filipino, that the war is to be pushed until the insurrection is ended and peace prevails all over the Philippine archipelago, under the protecting folds of the flag of the United States.

THE MONTGOMERY.

Our wild-eyed friend, Billy Mason, Senator from Illinois, has found more trouble. The American cruiser Montgomery went over to Liberia to look into some matters for the Navy department. To Mr. Mason's inflamed Anglophobic eyes this looks as if the Montgomery had been sent over to do police duty for the British colony of Sierra Leone, thus relieving two British cruisers for other duty.

Of course, to me in the possession of their faculties, all this is bosh. Great Britain has the largest navy on the globe. The Boer republics have no seacoasts, no ports, and not a single vessel of any kind. There is nothing therefore for the British navy to do, except to keep three or four ships patrolling Delagoa Bay, to see that supplies contraband of war are not landed at Lorenzo Marquez for the Boers. And her navy can spare a dozen vessels for this duty, if they were needed, without any aid from the Montgomery.

The facts as to the Montgomery, as explained by Secretary Long, are that in September and October, before the war with the Boers broke out, she was sent to the Liberian coast to look up possible coaling stations. Her trip was made under the direction of the bureau of equipment of the Navy department, which has charge of coaling stations, and has a fund for the investigation of such matters.

The Navy department has long been considering a station in Liberia. Nearly a year ago, Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the buerau of equipment, had an article in a leading review on the need of a coaling station in that republic to prevent its absorption by some European power. It appears that Germany has had an eye on the republic also, and has been anxious to obtain a coaling station there. But the trouble has been that Liberia has no good harbor for the purpose. Nevertheless the republic has harbors that permit the coaling of vessels when the wind is in the right direction.

Naturally the visit of the Montgomery was not heralded in advance. She completed her work, then crossed the Atlantic to Buenos Ayres, where she has been since November 30. Billy Mason should now take a vacation until he can cool off, and get over the dangerous habit of "seeing things."

ATKINSON'S TORY BLOOD.

Edward Atkinson, the bitter anti-expansionist, probably wishes he had left Representative Shattuc, of Ohio, alone. Atkinson was angered because Shattuc declared himself an expansionist of the most advanced type, and threatened that he would come to Cincinnati next year and endeavor to defeat Shattuc for renomination to Congress. This put the Congressman on his mettle, and he camped on the trail of the Boston "aunty."

In the Congressional library, he found a book entitled The Royalist, published to commemorate the services of American families which remained loyal to King George during our Revolution. In this is a complete genealogy of Atkinson, showing that his family were tories during that period, and rendered aid to the British forces against Washington and his patriot army.

No wonder Atkinson is still anti-American. His Tory blood asserts itself, even a century and more after the Revolution.

John P. Altgeld is alive to the emergency, and is preparing to organize another bolt.

A YEAR OF PROMISE.

The year 1900 opens with more of promise than even the twelvemonth just closed. The record of 1899 was that of record-breaking in the total volume of our trade, in the largest output of our industrial establishments, and in our commerce with foreign nations. It was the greatest business year in the history of the United States.

The outlook is for a continuance of this phenomenal business, and that when the sun sets for the last time on the nineteenth century, on the 31st of next December, the record of the year just beginning will show totals exceeding the phenomenal figures for 1899.

The leader in the enormous expansion of our industries was our iron and steel business. The mines of coal and iron ore, the means of transportation, the furnaces and steel mills, have all for months been pushed to the full limit of their capacity, but without being able to meet the enormous demand. There has been such urgent need for all forms of iron and steel that prices have doubled. New furnaces and mills have been built or are building, and still the demand keeps ahead of production.

What is true with regard to this mighty industry may be said, with but little reservation, of all our manufacturing industries. All of them have been employed at full time, and in many lines demand has kept ahead of the capacity to supply. The business increase of 1899 was largely in those commodities whose production requires the employment of large numbers of men. As a consequence, there are more men at work to-day in the United States than ever before, and at high wages, as a rule.

The farmers of the land are prosperous, though they have had not such a boom as have our industries. The total crops of wheat and cotton were smaller than for 1898, while the corn yield was larger. Prices of wheat and corn are slightly lower than they were a year ago, but those of nearly all other farm products, including wool and live stock, are higher and the remuneration of the farmers for their labor is correspondingly greater than was the case a year ago.

With all our great industries, including agriculture, on a profitable basis; with our people fully employed, at good wages; with the business transacted annually doubled in five years, as shown by the clearing-house returns—we have every reason to look to the year just opening with hope and confidence. It will be "annus mirabilis"—a wonderful year—to the seventy millions of happy and prosperous people of this greatest of the world's nations.

STATUS OF OUR COLONIES.

The editor of Harper's Weekly discusses, in the current number, the actual status of territories under the constitution of the United States. He has made an exhaustive examination of all judicial decisions bearing upon the matter, and arrives at the conclusion that Congress is the sole authority, having full power to deal with them. He says:

> More than a year ago Harper's Weekly expressed the opinion that, as events were then moving, the government would eventually take the ground that the constitution does not control congress in legislating for distant territories, and that the supreme court may sustain that contention if it ever has the opportunity to consider the question. We base our opinion upon the historical development of the question as it has come before the court under the clause of the constitution giving to congress the power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory" of the United States.
>
> John Marshall began the line of decisions soon after the purchase of Florida from Spain and the establishment of a territorial government. The question then arose under a provision of the law of congress giving to the local territorial court maritime jurisdiction. Although the constitution grants to the courts of the United States power in "all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction," Chief Justice Marshall, speaking for the court, held that the power was properly granted to the local court of Florida, on the ground that the constitution, in this provision at least, referred only to the judicial jurisdiction in the states, congress being at liberty to grant to territorial courts any jurisdiction that might seem to it appropriate.
>
> We have never been able to see why this decision does not necessarily sustain the contention that congress, with the President's consent or over his veto, may establish any government it pleases over a territory, without regard to the limitations of the constitution.

Many people are prone to forget that the United States is made up of states, and that the constitution is the compact among those states. Territories, as such, are unknown to our organic law. It is silent as to their organization and government. The only clause which touches them is that which is quoted in the above extract, giving to Congress the power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

We believe the position of Harper's Weekly to be sound. Of course, it is not new, having been advanced before. In his annual report, Secretary of War Root discusses the matter at some length, arriving at the some conclusion. And we have no doubt the supreme court will take the same position if the question be brought before it.

THAT SILVER SUIT.

The scheme on foot in Colorado to "test" the status of silver as a money metal is laughable. It is based on the mistaken theory, which has been so persistently talked in the West that thousands of people believe it, that silver is made mandatory as money of final redemption,along with gold, by the national constitution. Of course, there is no warrant in the constitution for such a belief. There is no "money of the constitution." The following is an outline of the plan proposed:

> The monetary league of Colorado, a thorough-going 16-to-1 body, will present the state treasurer with a silver brick containing 100 ounces of the purest metal, and this official will then tender it to the mint for coinage. As there is no statute for the free coinage of silver dollars at any ratio, the mint will send the treasurer about his business. Thereupon suit will be instituted in the national Supreme court to compel the government to coin that bullion.
>
> It is contended by Colorado that the national constitution places gold and silver on the same footing as money that the government has no right to demonetize either metal and can have no voice in regulating the use of either kind of coin as a medium of exchange, and that "the state and individual have the right to demand from the government that this bullion be coined at the full value as fixed by constitutional provision, regardless of any 'contract' in the financial markets as to the ratio of values."

There can be not the smallest doubt as to the outcome of the suit. The constitution does not cover the ground these men claim it does. Any intelligent man who reads it must admit this. Congress has full power over the coinage. So plain is this that the present suit can be instituted only to work up campaign material for the Presidential contest next year. It is believed, we suppose, that the people can be deceived by wholesale in this matter. The day for that is gone by forever. The silver question is dead.

A GOOD AMERICAN SERIAL SOON TO BEGIN IN THE BLADE.

'Please give us a good American serial story next." This is the burden of a number of letters received from Blade readers all over the country, and we thank them for the suggestion. We try to make The Blade just what its readers desire it to be. Don't be offish. Be friendly. Sit down and write us what you would like to have, and we will do our best to meet your wishes. Suggestions from our friends are always in order and always thankfully received.

We have acted upon the above request. We are soon to have the manuscript of a really American story, treating of American life. It is being writen by the author of a serial we published ten years ago, entitled "Uncle Sam in 1892." Our older readers will recall that story—which we believe was well liked by all—and the prophecies with regard to the drift in American politics which were so wonderfully carried out by the elections of 1892 and 1896. Of course the author did not pretend to be gifted with prophetic powers. He is a close student of events and of popular feeling in the United States, and he felt reasonably sure that the predictions he made were the legitimate outcome of conditions then existing. He hit the mark.

The new story is not yet named, but we have an intimation that he will again indulge in a little forecasting of the political and economic future of the United States. As in the former story, these forecasts will be but one feature of the story proper, which will be thoroughly interesting, entirely American in tone and feeling, and we believe will be so well liked by The Blade's readers that they will esteem the good old paper still more highly than they now do.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Toledo Daily Blade, Dec. 30.

Once more the earth, circling in mighty sweep around the sun, has reached that point in its pathway which an agreement among all civilized nations has marked as the end of one revolution and the beginning of the next. On to-morrow at midnight this point will be reached. The flying globe, whose rate of progress in its orbit is many times that of the fastest express train, will flash by this arbitrary point of division in an instant. Quicker than the twinkling of an eye we will pass from 1899 to 1900.

Though the point of beginning the new year is an entirely arbitrary one, it is hallowed by centuries of use, and all of us are naturally led to review the swiftly closing twelvemonth. There are many things, doubtless, in the lives of each of us that period which we regret, many things in human history which we deplore. But lamentation and weeping are as unwise as they are ineffective. "What is written is written," and we can not efface the record. The wise plan is to let the dead Past bury its dead; to turn to the future with a determination to profit by the lessons of the past, and make the world better for our living in it.

The New Year comes in radiant beauty, the rainbow tints of hope glorifying his dusky chariot. Clothed in light and beauty, he brings the possibility and the potency of good for each and all of us. It is a time to renew hope, to take fresh courage, to enter upon the new vista of time which opens before us in the spirit of the counsel which St. Paul gave to his brethren in his letter to the Hebrews: "Therefore, seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us."

We must heartily wish a "Happy New Year" to every reader of The Blade; and in so doing we but express the hope that their joys and successes, as well as their sorrows and seeming failures of the past year may prove to have been but a preparation for a higher and nobler measure of happiness, and a more enduring prosperity in the year to come.

THE END OF THE CENTURY.

A business man in this city sends us the following on the subject of the beginning of the twentieth century, and says: "Any views different from this I should like to see printed in the Blade." He holds that the nineteenth century ends with the last day of this year—1899—and that the twentieth century begins with January 1. Here are his figures:

0 to 1 is 1 year.
0 to 100 is 100 years, or one century.
0 to 1900 is 1900 years, or 19 centuries.
1900 years and 1 second—and you are in the twentieth century.

The error in the above lies in assuming that we do not begin counting a year until one year's time has elapsed. He counts "year 0" until twelve months have passed. Then he counts "year 1," and so on. But this is contrary to the fact.

The date "December 29, 1899," does not mean "1899 years and 11 months, 29 days more," but it means that 11 months, 29 days of the year 1899 have elapsed—which year will not be completed until midnight of December 31.

If a man is counting out 100 silver dollars, he does not begin 0 dollar, 1 dollar, 2 dollars, and so on, ending at 99 dollars. He counts the first dollar, and keeps on until he counts 100 of them.

In beginning the new year, we will not write "0 month" until February comes. We write "January" with the first day, although January has just begun.

Our friend should now realize that, beginning with the Christian era, we count A. D. 1 until it is completed. There is no "year 0." When year 1 is filled, we begin on year 2, and so on. On this point, the celebrated French astronomer, Camille Flammarion, in a discussion of the French revolutionary calendar, writes thus in the Montreal journal, Le Petite Revue:

> Whatever the date selected for the Christian Era, there was no year 0. The first year of the first century was the year 1,the tenth year 10, and the hundredth year 100. When the revolution created a new calendar, it adopted the same method, never imagined a year 0, and called its first year the year 1.

We will now quote the decisions of the two dictionaries considered of the highest authority. The Century Dictionary says:

> The first century of the Christian Era began with the year A. D. 1, and extended to the end of the year 100. The eighteenth century began with 1701 and ended with 1800, the year completing the hundred year period in each instance giving name to the century.

The Standard Dictionary is still more explicit. It says:

> In common usage the first century means the year A.D. 1 to 100. The nineteenth century A. D. 1801 to 1900. The century begins with the beginning of the first day in its year, and does not end till the close of the last day in its hundred years. This mode of reckoning is often confused with the common mode of stating the age of a person. A person born at the beginning of the Christian year would be called 1 year old during his second year—that is, during the course of the year 2.

And Meyer's Cyclopedia defines a century to be "one hundred completed years, as the century after Christ's birth." And it adds:

> The question whether a new century begins with January, 1900 or 1901 has been discussed repeatedly. About the year 1700 it was so vigorous that medals were coined with the satirical inscription, "Listen to a Miracle." In the year 1700 the people didn't know how old they were! The possibility of confusion comes from the question, Did our chronology begin with the year 0 or the year 1? But chronology makes the year 1 of the Christian Era succeed the year 1 before Christ without interruption, without the year 0. Consequently, from the chronological standpoint, Jan. 1, 1901, is the New Year's Day of the new century.

It seems thus the point should now be clear that there is no "year 0;" that the first year from Christ's birth was counted A. D. 1, and that the first century ended with the year 100; the 2d century began with A. D. 101, ending with A. D. 200; the 3d century began with A. D. 201, ending with A. D. 300; and so on, until we come to the 19th century, which began with A. D. 1801, and ends with December 31, 1900—the 20th century beginning with January 1, 1901.

OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

Within a short time congress will receive a special message from the President which will announce a most significant diplomatic victory for the United States.

The negotiations opened by Secretary Hay with the great powers of Europe and with Japan for a continued "open door" trade policy throughout China have met most gratifying success.

Favorable responses have been received from Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Japan. Only Italy is left, and the assurance comes from Washington that there is no doubt she will make a favorable reply.

The importance of this action can hardly be over-estimated. All the first-class powers of the world unite in declaring that the trade of China shall be open to all upon the same terms. This is of enormous importance to the future of China, and to the commerce of the world in that empire.

This is a most signal victory for United States diplomacy. The foreign "spheres of influence" in the Flowery Kingdom will not be reserved for the trade of the nation holding the area. It will be open to all on the same terms, and the trade of the interior of China, by the railroads building or to be built from the seaports under different European controls back into the hinterland, will be equally open to the world.

A BERLIN SENSATION.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger appears to have means of obtaining information from German government sources which other papers can not get. That paper published the Samoan treaty a day in advance of any other statement of its provisions; and this leads the press of all Europe this morning to give credence to the astounding story the Anzeiger gives.

It is that a treaty has been made by Great Britain, Germany and Portugal, by which Germany obtains Portugal's Asiatic colonies, and her African holdings north of the Zambesi river, except a three-mile strip, which is to belong to England for the "Cape to Cairo" railway. For this, Germany is to pay 25 million marks.

England obtains Delagoa bay, and all of Portugal's African possessions south of the Zambesi river—a territory whose area is two million square kilometres, with 13,000,000 inhabitants.

By turning to the map of South Africa, the vast importance of this cession to England at this time will readily be seen. Delagoa bay and the Portuguese province lies between the Transvaal and the Indian ocean. A railway gives direct communication between Pretoria and Lorenzo Marquez. With Delagoa bay in the hands of the English, the Boers will be hemmed in. They will not be able to obtain any supplies, nor can volunteers from other parts of the world, who desire to aid them, get into the Transvaal.

Equally important is the fact that England will have a much easier and shorter road into the heart of the Transvaal than either that from Natal or that from Cape Colony. She can land her troops at Lorenzo Marquez, and be immediately within striking distance of the Boers.

Of course, the publication in the Anzeiger has set all Europe agog, and the denial or the confirmation of the story is waited with intense interest, especially in France and Russia.

BOUTELLE, OF MAINE.

The country will learn with surprise and regret that Hon. C. A. Boutelle, the well-known Representative from the Fourth Maine district, is in an asylum near Boston, suffering from paresis. If the disease be correctly diagnosed, the public career of the Maine statesman is ended, and death will shortly come to his relief.

Charles Addison Boutelle was born in Damariscotta,Me., February 9, 1839,and hence within a few weeks will reach the age of 61 years. Receiving an academic education, he early adopted his father's vocation, that of shipmaster. Returning from a voyage in the spring of 1862, he volunteered in the United States navy, and was appointed acting master, and his career in the service was most creditable, covering service in the North and South Atlantic and West Gulf squadrons.

He took part in the blockade of Charleston and Wilmington, the Pocotaligo expedition, the capture of St. John's Bluff, the occupation of Jacksonville, and while an officer of the Sassacus was promoted a lieutenant for gallant conduct in the engagement with the Confederate ironclad Albemarle, May 5, 1864. Assigned to command the Nyanza, he took part in the capture of Mobile, was assigned to command the naval forces in Mississippi Sound, and was honorably discharged January 14, 1866.

Mr. Boutelle then engaged in commercial pursuits until 1870, when he became editor of the Bangor Whig and Courier, which paper he purchased four years later. He speedily took a prominent place in Republican politics, and was elected to Congress in 1884, and has continuously represented his district since that time. He has served in several Congresses as chairman of the committee on Naval Affairs, for which his early training and his naval service peculiarly fitted him. He was a most useful member of Congress, a ready speaker and good debater, and, should he never be able to return to his duties, his absence will be notable.

Cincinnati is going after the Democratic National convention with a vim and a big guarantee fund will be raised at once. Here's hoping she will succeed. It is a good convention city and her people can call on all Ohio to help her land the prize.

Governor Pingree is determined to keep in the public eye, if it is necessary for him again to agitate the removal of Michigan's capital from Lansing to Detroit.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Marvelous Prosperity.

Such a showing as is made in Bradstreet's "Review of the Year," printed in full in the "Markets and Crop" department, on the 8th page of this issue, ought to be sufficient to make every American happy and particularly optimistic in his predictions for the future. The country never before experienced a year of such extraordinary prosperity, and its effect has been felt by men in all stations of life. The improvement has been general, and not limited to certain special lines. Practically the only falling off has been in exports of agricultural products, and there has been more than ample compensation in the increased exports of manufactured articles and imports of raw materials, showing unprecedented activity in domestic industries. With this there has been a most gratifying advance in the wages of all classes of industrial employes, the general prosperity thus being felt in all quarters.

Wheat and Corn Prices.

As to the market prices of wheat, the situation as to the future is mixed. A large crop is being harvested under favorable conditions in Argentina, the domestic visible supply is still growing and the foreign demand continues so small as to indicate a belief abroad that at present prices sufficient can be bought to satisfy all requirements. Those are the features of the situation that most strongly strike the bears. On the other hand, the bulls are looking forward to the time when instead of weekly increases in the visible supply, the result of last season's partial failure of the winter wheat crop, and smaller crop of spring wheat than that of the year before will result in weekly decreases, and, they believe, such stage of the season's movement has already commenced. They also have their eyes upon the dwindling stock of the amount on passage to Europe, and expect any further continuance of such reductions to result in a much larger export business than is being done at present. It will be apparent from the foregoing that the bulls' hopes of success depend upon a change in existing conditions. Corn during the week did not vary from the style of action that it adopted over a month ago. Like a skillful acrobat on the tight rope, it has swayed a little from time to time, but always succeeded in maintaining its footing. Speculative opinion was never better balanced, and supply and demand more accurately adjusted than in corn during the time referred to, and hence the practical immovability of its price.

Depositary Banks.

A number of additional national banks have been designated by the secretary of the treasury as government depositories to receive internal revenue receipts, and it is expected that others will be so designated until the total sum so deposited will amount to between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000. Deposits will not, however, be made with the additional banks until the banks designated in the first instance shall have received deposits equal to the amount of bonds turned into the treasury by them as security, which is about $17,600,000. The expectation is that deposits will begin to be made under the new designations about January 10. It should not be overlooked that any national bank owning or controlling United States bonds willing to deposit the same in the treasury as security, including those now receiving deposits, is entitled to participate in the distribution of internal revenue receipts.

Argentine Wool.

Some objection has been made to the reciprocity treaty with Argentina, which provides for reciprocal reductions of rates of duty on articles entering into the trade between the two countries, on the ground that it will work harm to American wool growers. The treaty provides for a reduction of 20 per cent on articles of Argentine origin which may be imported into the United States. The reductions upon articles exported from the United States to Argentina ranges from 6¼ to 50 per cent, the higher percentages taking in the bulk of the exports in question. The attention of the Washington officials having been called to the criticism of the terms of the treaty referred to, they have explained that but a small percentage of the foreign wool entering the United States comes from Argentina, and that this wool is of an inferior quality, not raised by American growers, the bulk of the Argentine wool product seeking the free ports of Europe.

Is Flour Contraband?

A shipment of flour from the United States to Lorenzo Marquez, the Portuguese port on Delagoa bay, to the east of the Transvaal, has been seized by British cruisers on suspicion that it was intended for the Boers. This raises the question whether flour is contraband of war. If this shipment was sent in good faith to merchants in Lorenzo Marquez, the British will either release it or pay for it. In time of war belligerents are prone to seize ships on suspicion and settle their status afterward. We did that in the Spanish war, and some ships and property improperly seized were returned to their owners. The British are following the same course.

Sentimental Thieves.

The common impression of thieves, robbers, and all of that class is that they are extremely matter of fact persons, and consequently without a vestige of sentiment in their mental equipment. But Mr. Robert McBee, a banker of Knoxville, Tenn., has 80,000 reasons for dissenting from this judgment. Two years ago he had his pocket picked of notes-of-hand to the amount of $80,000. On Christmas evening he received a package by express from Lexington, Ky. On opening it he found a card with the legend, "Merry Christmas," and underneath the card all the stolen notes. Wherefore Mr. McBee dissents violently from the theory that thieves are not amenable to the pleasing influences of the Christmas time. But if the $80,000 had been in bank-notes, it is to be feared he would not have had so pleasant a surprise.

Money Is Plenty.

New York speculators in stocks may find it hard to borrow money to carry on their schemes, but those engaged in regular mercantile or industrial business find no such difficulty. Alluding to this, the Kansas City Journal says: "There may be a stringency in the eastern money markets, but no such condition confronts the fortunate dwellers in this favored region. Many Missouri bankers are said to be complaining that cash is a drug in the market, and that the demand for loans is discouragingly small." This is an exemplification of the fact which The Blade pointed out to Western farmers during their time of stress a few years ago—that if a man has good security, which assures the prompt payment of the debt at maturity, he can always get a loan at reasonable interest rates.

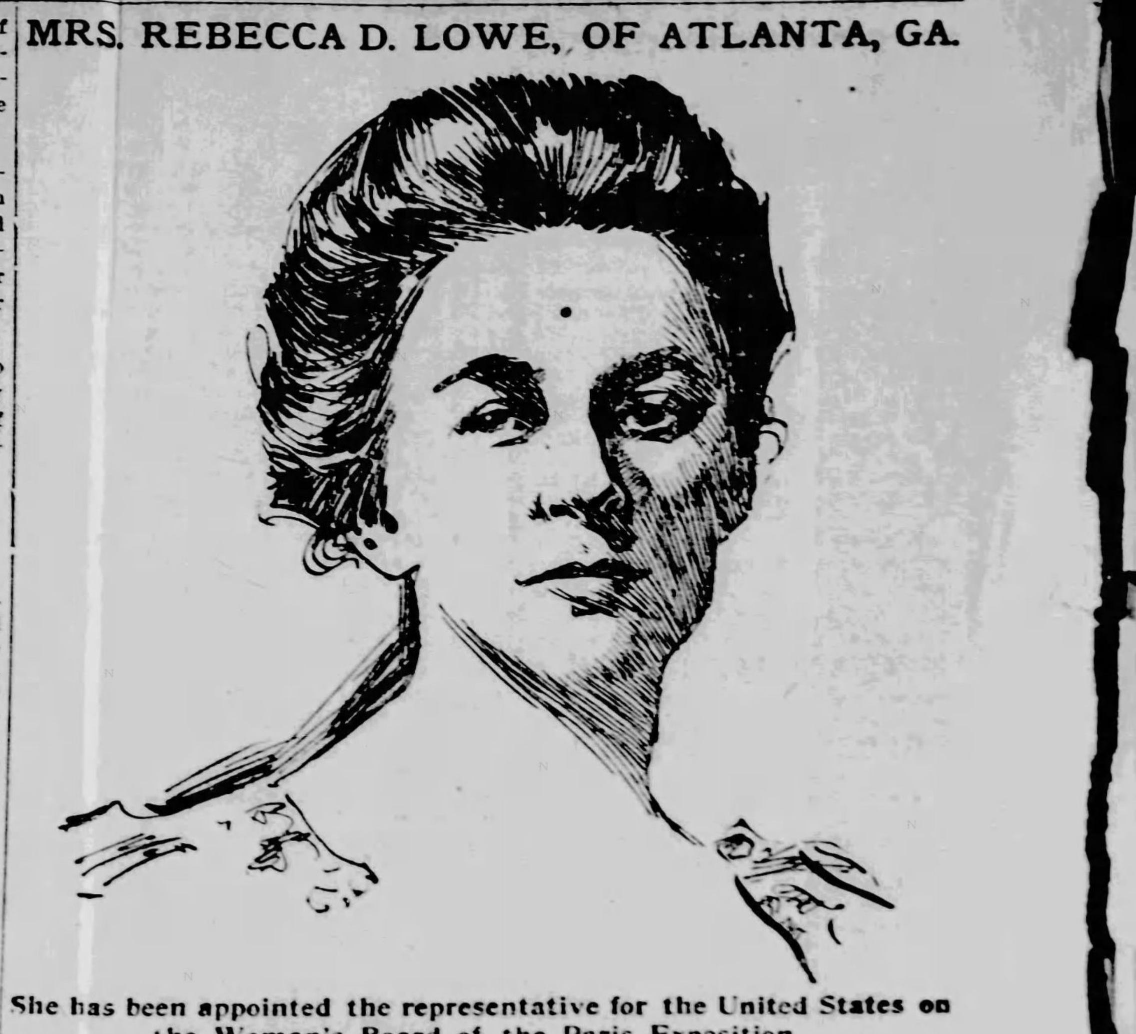
The Macabebes.

The diverse characteristics of different Filipino tribes is well illustrated by comparing the Tagals and the Macabebes. The Tagals are smug, treacherous scoundrels. The Macabebes are honest and straightforward. They have not the veneering of civilization which the Tagals possess, but they are far superior in general character. The Macabebe scouts have proved faithful, courageous and efficient. When peace is restored, and the natives are given a part in their government, the Macabebes should be remembered.

Our Iron Consumption.

The amount of pig-iron produced in the United States in 1899 will reach a total of 13,500,000 tons, which largely exceeds that of any other country. On December 1, the output of American furnaces was running at the rate of 15,000,000 tons per annum. In spite of this enormous production, stocks at the present time are lighter than for years, showing that the iron is going into actual consumption as fast as it is made. No better index to the industrial activity and [illegible] prosperity of the [illegible] given.

MRS. REBECCA D. LOWE, OF ATLANTA, GA.



She has been appointed the representative for the United States on the Woman's Board of the Paris Exposition.

GENERAL LAWTON'S THREE DAUGHTERS.

GENERAL LAWTON'S SON.

CARNEGIE GIVES $5,155,000 TO CHARITY.

Andrew Carnegie gave away during the year 1899 upward of $5,000,000. Some time ago Mr. Carnegie registered a pledge that he would leave very little of his fortune to be disposed of in his will. Here is a list of the principal benefactions bestowed by Mr. Carnegie in 1899:

Dec. 30—Eleven thousand employes, wages raised	$ 925,000
Dec. 22—Dunfermline, Scotland	100,000
Dec. 21—Public library, Lincoln, Neb	75,000
Nov. 16—Polytechnic library, Louisville, Ky	125,000
Nov. 1—X. X. I. Womens Club, Denison, Tex	17,000
Sept. 8—Public library, Fort Worth, Tex	50,000
Sept. 6—Public library, Oakland, Cal	50,000
June 3—Stevens' Institute, Hoboken, N. J	50,000
May 11—Birmingham (Ala.) University	[illegible]
April 19—Library and art galleries, Pittsburg, Pa	1,750,000
April 5—Eleven thousand employes, wages raised	1,300,000
Feb. 8—Public library, Atlanta, Ga	100,000
Jan. 29—State College, Bellefonte, Pa	100,000
Jan. 27—Zoological Gardens, New York	5,000
Jan. 13—Public library, Washington, D. C	250,000
Total	$5,155,000

$1000 IN GOLD FREE

FOR BRAINY PEOPLE — FOR BRAINY PEOPLE

Each one of the above three lines of figures spells the name of a great city in the United States. This is a brand new puzzle and can be solved with a little study, as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling the cities instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the entire alphabet. IF YOU CAN SPELL OUT THESE THREE CITIES YOU MAY SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF $1,000 WHICH WE ARE GIVING AWAY for doing a little work for us. This you can do in less than one hour of your time. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York magazines into every home in the United States and Canada. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. When you have made out the names of these three cities, write them plainly on a postal card and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. It may take an entire evening to solve the three names, but STICK TO IT AND TRY TO GET YOUR SHARE OF THE $1,000. A copy of this high-class ONE DOLLAR MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to everyone answering this advertisement. Do not delay. Send your answer in immediately. Address ROBINSON PUBLISHING CO., 24 North William Street, New York City.

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.65
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

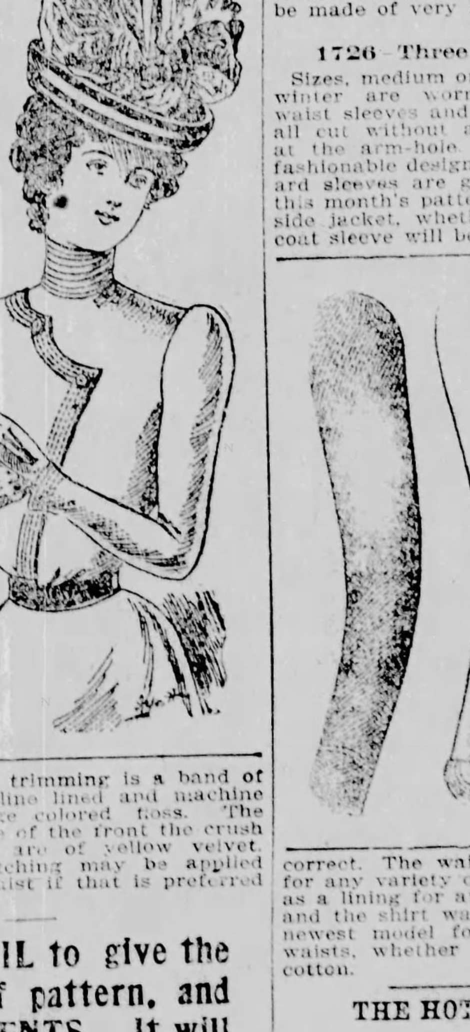
CUT PAPER PATTERNS,
READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1711—Rathbone Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.—Some of the smartest new silk waists for afternoon wear are made severely plain. The Rathbone is a stylish design of one of these models. It is of yellow taffeta. The right front laps over the left, and at the top is cut out in points, and there is just a suggestion of fullness at the belt. The back is per-



fectly plain. The trimming is a band of the taffeta, crinoline lined and machine stitched in orange colored floss. The piping at the edge of the front the crush collar and cuffs, are of yellow velvet. The machine stitching may be applied directly to the waist if that is preferred to the band.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1716—Craven Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.—For indoor wear there is a very pretty fashion this season of making up waists of white French flannel with vests of pale tinted silk and a finish of machine stitching in color. In the Craven

the waist, which has a plain back, is of white flannel, and the full vest and stock are of pale rose pink liberty silk. The stitching and embroidery outline on the flannel are of rose s[illegible] and the girdle is of velvet to match. Straps of the flannel overlap the vest and are machine stitched. The back is plain, with four tiny plaits at the waist line.

1717—Bradford Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large.—The Bradford is a model of the newest circular skirt. It is cut long at the front and sides and has a slightly trained back. The novelty

of the design is the laying of the fullness in the back in a single graduated box-plait that is tacked flat over the hips and flares widely at the hem. Although one of the most stylish of the Paris winter skirts it is not at all a difficult pattern to make up.

1733—Eileen Cloak.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. The Eileen cloak for girls of 6, 8 and 10 is of dark blue storm serge, trimmed with blue, red and green plaid velveteen. The cloak is cut with a plain semi-snug fitting body

and circular skirt, the joining being hidden under a band of the velveteen. Both cloak and circular cape are lined with red silk. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

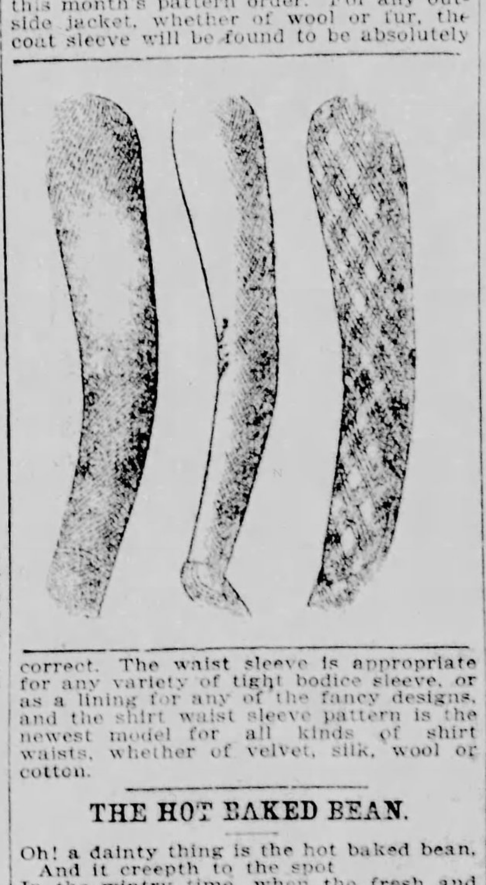
1712—Beverly Jacket.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. In many of the new jackts the darts are carried up in seams to the shoulders. This is done in order to secure a snug fit over the bust with a half fitted effect at the waist line. The Beverly is cut in this fashion. It has a plain six-piece back, with a double-breasted box

effect in the front. The bottom of the back is straight, with an open lap laid flat. The seams are strapped. This style is appropriate for any smooth cloth that is not too thick, as the straps could not be made of very heavy material.

1726—Three Standard Sleeves.

Sizes, medium only. Sleeves this winter winter are worn tight. Coat sleeves, waist sleeves and shirt waist sleeves are all cut without any perceptible fullness at the arm-hole. The newest and most fashionable designs for these three standard sleeves are given as one number of this month's pattern order. For any outside jacket, whether of wool or fur, the coat sleeve will be found to be absolutely



correct. The waist sleeve is appropriate for any variety of tight bodice sleeve, or as a lining for any of the fancy designs, and the shirt waist sleeve pattern is the newest model for all kinds of shirt waists, whether of velvet, silk, wool or cotton.

THE HOT BAKED BEAN.

Oh! a dainty thing is the hot baked bean,
And it creepth to the spot
In the wintry time, when the fresh and green
Of garden truck is not.
He must be dyspeptic and victim of bile
Who scorneth its ruddy brown
As it comes to the table, all smoking the while,
With a slab of rich pork for its crown,
Food for an emperor, king or queen;
Oh! a dainty thing is the hot baked bean.

The lumberman droppeth his shining axe
When he heareth the whistle blow,
And straight for the shanty he maketh his tracks
Through the pine woods o'erladen with snow;
On the prairie the cook climbs the mess wagon, yells,
And the cowboy with appetite keen,
Spurs his bronco amain, for there, windborne, he smells
Assurance most sweet of the bean.
Quickest of all moves of that day, I ween,
Are moved at the call of the hot baked bean.

Whene'er there occureth a fierce vacuum
In the maiden of Boston's interior,
Full well doth she know the correct pabulum
And scorneth all viands inferior,
Though Ibsen and Browning et al, have a zest,
And give her a pleasure serene,
There's naught fills the vacancy under the vest
Like the browning on top of the bean.
Food for an emperor, king or a queen,
Oh! a dainty thing is the hot baked bean.
—Chicago Record.

Smith—"Jones fell asleep in a car and awoke to find his pockets rifled."

Brown—"He must have been loaded."

DESTRUCTION DAY FOR UNCLE SAM'S MONEY DIES.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—By fire and sledge hammer all the dies bearing dates from which were made United States coins in 1899, were destroyed to-day. Every twelvemonth at the mint in this city this ceremony is an important event. These valuable steel moulds, though useless to the government for the purpose for which they were made, would be immensely valuable to counterfeiters.

For the purpose of preventing by any chance whatever the encouragement of private coining enterprises, the plates are broken up.

Most of the dies have been sent in from the mints in Carson City, San Francisco and New Orleans. There will mash the dies out of shape as they lie red on the anvil.

Having been effectively put out of shape, the dies will be thrown into a pile and will be sold for old metal, the heat having ruined the steel for further use by the government. Sometimes all the dies are destroyed in one day, though it is probable as there are several hundred more this year, that the wiping-out process will be continued into another day.

In the engraving department of the Philadelphia Mint all the dies that are used in the country are made, and already there have been sent to the other mints the new dies that are to be used this year. While the old dies are undergoing destruction the mints of the country will start upon making the 1900 gold, silver, nickel and copper coins, from

BREAKING UP COIN DIES

be close to 1,500 in all destroyed. Each die is registered when received as a complete record of all destroyed is kept. There are very rigid rules governing this proceeding and the men who are assigned to take charge of it are held to a strict accountability to the treasury department.

The work of destruction will begin in the blacksmith shop, which is in the basement of the old stone building that faces Chestnut street. With Superintendent of the Mint Henry K. Boyer and Chief Assayer Adam B. Eckfelt standing by, Chief Blacksmith George Schuster will place the dies in the forge fire, a few at a time. He will draw them out one by one when heated. His assistants will take turns in striking the blows that will the gold double eagle down to the cent.

In the engraving department here there are made each year many dies that are to take the places of those which prove defective. The exact number of dies made last year has not been made public, but an idea of the various dies used may be gleaned from the figures showing those used at the mint in 1898. In the coining of double eagles there were employed 21 obverse and 16 reverse dies; eagles, 20 obverse and 21 reverse; half-eagles, 9 obverse and 10 reverse; $2.50 gold pieces, 1 obverse and 1 reverse; silver dollars, 13 obverse, 12 reverse; half-dollars, 15 obverse, 15 reverse, while 44 dies were made useless in coining silver coins of smaller denominations, and 200 dies in making pennies.

FOLLOW ME 'OME.

There was no one like 'im, 'Horse or Foot,
Nor any o' the Guns I knew;
An' because it was so, why, o' course 'e went an' died,
Which is just what the best men do.

So it's knock out your pipes an' follow me!
An' it's finish up your swipes an' follow me!
Oh, 'ark to the big drums callin',
Follow me—follow me 'ome!

'Is mare she neighs the 'ole day long,
She paws the 'ole night through,
An' she won't take 'er feed 'cause o' waitin' for his step,
Which is just what a beast would do.

'Is girl she goes with a bombardier
Before 'er month is through;
An' the banns are up in church, for she's got the beggar hooked,
Which is just what a girl would do.

We fought about a dog—last week it were—
No more than a round or two;
But I strook 'im cruel 'ard an' I wish I 'ad'nt now,
Which is just what a man can't do.

'E was all that I 'ad in the way of a friend,
An' I've 'ad to find one new;
But I'd give my pay an' stripe for to get the beggar back,
Which it's just too late to do.

So it's knock out your pipes an' follow me!
An' it's finish off your swipes an' follow me;
Oh, 'ark to the fifes a-crawlin'!
Follow me—follow me 'ome!

Take 'im away! 'E's gone where the best men go.
Take 'im away! An' the gun-wheels turnin' slow;
Take 'im away! There's more from the place 'e come.
Take 'im away, the limber an' the drum.

For it's "Three rounds blank," an' follow me,
An' it's "Thirteen rank" an' follow me;
Oh, passin' the love o' women,
Follow me—follow me 'ome!
—Rudyard Kipling.

HOW GENERAL MILES WON A MEDAL.

General Nelson A. Miles would not be wearing his medal of honor to-day if he had followed out the plan which the officer critics of the continental armies declare to be the proper one for the English officers in South Africa. In the early part of May, 1863, the general, then colonel of the Sixty-First New York volunteers, was in command of skirmishers. A line of abattis had been built, and the New Yorkers, with their Massachusetts commander, were behind it holding off a horde of the enemy. Things were getting warm for the Federal force. In order to encourage his men Miles kept jumping on to the abattis, thus making of himself the only human mark which the enemy could see. Miles ran along the abattis inspiring the men by his voice. He simply was following out the instructions which every American officer receives. Miles fell finally, so badly wounded that for a long time it was thought he could not recover.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Persons and Things.

Joel Chandler Harris is at work on a historical romance.

The German army has the healthiest troops in the world.

The professional picture hanger is now a regular adjunct of art stores in large cities.

Brooklyn, the city of residences, is called in the East the "bed room of New York."

Professional dignity prevents French judges and judicial officers from riding in omnibuses.

James R. Garfield is a candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination from the 20th Ohio district.

The Rev. Jee Gam, official interpreter of Chinese in the San Francisco courts, has been a missionary in that city for 30 years.

Miss Elizabeth Jordan, for several years connected with the New York daily press, has been appointed editor of Harper's Bazaar.

Dr. Charles F. H. Willgohs, the oldest practicing physician in Ohio, celebrated his 96th birthday anniversary at Doylestown last month.

The Marquis of Lorne, whose wife is a daughter of Queen Victoria, in official documents is usually styled "John Campbell, commonly known as the Marquis of Lorne."

Gen. Sir Francis Clery, now serving in South Africa, who is considered by many to be the greatest tactician in the British army, is an Irishman, the son of a Cork wine merchant.

Paul Deroulede is one of the Frenchmen who seems to like prison life. He had not finished his six months' sentence when he made, in his peculiar way, application for more, and got it.

Congressman James C. Needham from the 7th California district, was born at Carson City, Nev., in an emigrant wagon while his parents were pressing across the plains to California.

The only member in the Texas delegation in Congress this winter is Mr. Albert Sidney Burleson, of Austin. He is a young lawyer, tall and good looking, and a forcible and eloquent speaker.

FRENCH PANCAKES AS A BREAKFAST DISH

For French pancakes take the weight of two eggs in butter and sifted sugar, with double the weight of flour. Work the butter to a cream, then beat the sugar into it, and add by degrees the two eggs, which should be beaten. Stir in gradually the flour, and when this is well mixed sprinkle in a pinch of baking powder and add just enough warm milk to make the mixture of about the consistency of thick cream. Butter some small plates or saucers, fill them with the pancake mixture and bake at once in a quick oven for 15 or 20 minutes. When the pancakes are ready, spread each with some warm apricot jam, scatter a little dessicated cocoanut over the jam and pile them one on the top of another; then cut them through the center each way, dust with powdered sugar and serve.

TO CLEAN OUT CARVED FURNITURE

For cleaning carved furniture use a soft, thick paint brush, which will get into all the interstices of the pattern. When these are clogged take another brush, wet with kerosene oil, to clean them out. After using the oil, rub the wood dry with a soft cloth. Feather brushes are of no avail on carved woods.

Florence Nightingale, notwithstanding her seventy-nine years, is in good health. She has been consulted by the military authorities with regard to the hospital arrangements in the Transvaal.

THE WONDERFUL CENTURY.

In his great book on the century now ending Alfred Russell Wallace holds that "to get any adequate comparison with the nineteenth century we must take, not any preceding century or group of centuries, but rather the whole preceding epoch of human history." This he does in the following comparative list of the great inventions and discoveries of the two eras:

OF ALL PRECEDING AGES:

1. The mariner's compass.
2. The steam engine.
3. The telescope.
4. The barometer and thermometer.
5. Printing.
6. Arabic numerals.
7. Alphabetical writing.
8. Modern chemistry founded.
9. Gravitation established.
10. Kepler's laws.
11. The differential calculus.
12. The circulation of the blood.
13. Light proved to have finite velocity.
14. The development of geometry.

OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY:

1. Railways.
2. Steamships.
3. Electric telegraphs.
4. The telephone.
5. Lucifer matches.
6. Gas illumination.
7. Electric lighting.
8. Photography.
9. The phonograph.
10. Roentgen rays.
11. Spectrum analysis.
12. Anaesthetics.
13. Antiseptic surgery.
14. Conservation of energy.
15. Molecular theory of gases.
16. Velocity of light directly measured and earth's rotation experimentally shown.
17. The uses of dust.
18. Chemistry, definite proportions.
19. Meteors and the meteorite theory.
20. The glacial epoch.
21. The antiquity of man.
22. Organic evolution established.
23. Cell theory and embryology.
24. Germ theory of disease and the function of the leucocytes.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

FREE

A NEW CURE FOR

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful KAVA-KAVA Shrub, called by botanists the piper methysticum, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. John H. Watson testifies in the New York World that it saved him from the edge of the grave when dying of Kidney disease and terrible suffering when passing water. Mr. Calvin G. Bliss, North Brookfield, Mass., testifies to his cure of long standing Rheumatism. Mr. Jos. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at the age of eighty-five, writes of his cure of Dropsy and swelling of the feet, Kidney disorder and Urinary difficulty. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Fowler, Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. Sarah Tharp, Montclair, Ind., also testify to its wonderful curative power in Kidney and allied disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific Cure and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York.

"BROTHER JOE" KIPLING.

It's Rudyard This and Kipling That With Any Writing Dodge.

Kipling's full name, it may not be generally remembered, is Joseph John Rudyard Kipling. In his literary work he has dropped the first two names, greatly to the orthoepic advantage of the remnant, thus proving, what was sometime a paradox, that the part is greater than the whole. As Joseph J. R. Kipling it is doubtful whether the Anglo-Indian poet-romancer would have arrested such immediate attention as he did under the unusual and striking and euphonious collocation of syllables represented by his two last names standing alone. Napoleon Bonaparte attributed part of his success in life to the splendid resonance of the name that was his by baptism and birthright. Other people less fortunate in fathers and godfathers have been forced to complete renunciation of patronymic handicaps in the struggle for popular success. Thus John Broaddrip and John Rollands became respectively Henry Irving and Henry M. Stanley. Others again, like Mr. Kipling, needed only the dropping of the first name and the use of the second in full to rise from the commonplace to the dignified and distinctive. James B. Taylor and James B. Matthews are not names to capture the ear of Fame through any virtue of their own. But Bayard Taylor and Brander Matthews are almost as satisfying as Rudyard Kipling.

When, however, Mr. Kipling recently joined an Edinburgh Masonic lodge he allowed himself to be enrolled as Brother Joseph J. R. Kipling. This fact prompted the following lines in the London Academy, which may be copied with all the more satisfaction that the author affixes thereto the assurance, "This poem is not copyright."

Brother Joe.

I chanced to be at Rottingdean upon a little trip;
I met a fellow Mason there and gave the man the grip;
"What ho!" I said, "my Rudyard." But his look was cold as snow.
"My name, you ought to understand," he said, is Brother Joe."

O, it's Rudyard this, and Kipling that, with poem, tales and such.
And Rudyard Kipling is a name that can't be known too much.
O, it's Rudyard this, and Kipling that, with any writing dodge,
But it's Brother Joseph Kipling when he joins a blooming lodge.

I went into a library to get a book to read,
The man behind the counter asked, "What is it, sir, you need?"
"I want," I said, "the latest thing that Joseph Kipling's done."
"Go on!" he said. "You're having me, Joe Kip? There isn't one!"

O, it's Brother Joe, and Joseph, when insignias are out,
And knives and forks are busy and the bottle goes about.
It's "Brother Joe from India" where'er the Masons throng,
But it's Rudyard Kipling only when he writes a blooming song.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

About $6,000 worth of Mexican oranges were purchased by the United States in September, says Modern Mexico in a resume of September business between the two countries.

The United States bought $69,623 pounds of Mexican coffee in September, paying for it $82,929.

Forty-six thousand tons of United States coal, valued at $108,000, were shipped to Mexico.

Over $40,000 pounds of hides and skins were bought in Mexico for the United States dealers.

Mexico's purchases of lumber in September were over $100,000—three times what they were in September, 1898.

Mexico bought $25,484 worth of furniture from Uncle Sam—a 50 per cent increase over September, 1898.

Over $28,000 worth of United States boots and shoes were sold in Mexico in September, against $7,128 in September of 1898.

Mexico's purchases of United States agricultural implements in September were $28,335, against $17,390 the previous September.

In builders' hardware, the United States' sales to Mexico in September were $36,056, an increase of 50 per cent over the previous September.

Mexico is one of the United States' best customers in the sewing-machine line. September's sales $18,200 and the total for the first nine months of this year over $200,000.

Mexico bought in the United States $12,378 worth of raw cotton, $51,028 worth of cotton cloth of various kinds and $38,635 worth of manufactured cotton goods.

Nearly 7,000 tons of sisal grass were exported from Mexico to the United States in September, its value being $877,762. This shows an increase of 400 per cent over the same month last year.

Scientific and electrical apparatus sold by the United States manufacturers in Mexico in September amounted to $31,528. Mexico buys more extensively in this line of goods in the United States than does any other country in the western hemisphere.

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

According to report a young Danish inventor has constructed a phonograph which will take telephone messages. It is said that a steel band is used instead of a wax cylinder. If true, this would be a most interesting and important invention.

A detective agency has recently investigated the use of electricity for breaking the vaults of banks and safes. The report states that there has never been a successful burglary of a bank vault or safe by electricity, and that there is no necessity for alarm on this score.

Rather novel is a clock let into the sidewalk. The dial consists of a glass plate through which are seen large numbers denoting the hour and minutes. The upper line changes every hour, and the lower every minute. The figures are operated by electricity and are controlled by a master clock inside the store. The numbers are carried on celluloid ribbons, which are fed by proper mechanism.

In New York a doctor has sent a letter to the park board proposing a system of signals in the park, which will do away with much of the uncertainty regarding runaways. He suggested that at the reservoirs there be stationed alarm bells, which will ring under certain conditions, and that they be electrically equipped and connected with various stations along the different roads. At each station will be detailed a saddle horse and rider, probably from the police department, and as soon as the bell rings the horse will be released, somewhat as with the system in vogue in the fire department. Those in carriages and horseback riders will then be warned by the ringings of bells at the [illegible] so that they can get [out of the w]ay of danger.

[illegible]Was Appalled.

[Adj]utant General [illegible] Washington: [illegible] Colonel Lockett [illegible] to-day and gone to-mor[illegible] battalions 46th [illegible] Larger, at 10 o'clock p. [illegible] (Col. Dorst), and [illegible] Gazzam was aghast. [illegible] two guns, Capt. [illegible] to stay that long. [illegible] enemy six hund[illegible]—Detroit Free Press.

News of the Week.

HON. C. A. BOUTELLE ILL.

New York, Dec. 28.—A special to the World from Boston says:

Congressman Boutelle is now in the McLean Hospital for Insane at Waverly, seven miles out of Boston. When he was brought to Boston last Monday night it was with the intention of the attending doctors to place him in the Chan-

CHARLES A. BOUTELLE.

ning Sanitarium at Brookline, a private institution. He was refused admittance there, the inference being that his case was a more desperate one than the managers cared to be responsible for. From a thoroughly reliable source it is reported that the congressman is suffering from paresis.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 1.—A letter has been received from the physicians who are treating Congressman Boutelle in Boston, stating that his symptoms already show improvement and therefore there is strong hope of his complete recovery in the near future.

A report to the effect that Dr. D. A. Robinson, the family physician in this city, had stated that while Congressman Boutelle might recover his physical health and vigor it is possible that he may never be the same again mentally, is pronounced to have been incorrect. It is further claimed that Mr. Robinson made no such statement. On the contrary, Dr. Robinson has repeatedly expressed his belief in the ultimate and permanent recovery of Congressman Boutelle.

CONSUL HAY SAILS.

London, Dec. 30.—Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States consul at Pretoria, left Waterloo station here, this morning for Southampton, on his way to Cape Town. Mr. Hay is charged with many commissions from relatives and friends of the British prisoners at Pre-

ADELBERT HAY.

toria. The same train took Lord Edward Stanley, one of the junior lords of the treasury, and eldest son of the Earl of Derby. Lord Stanley has been appointed to a position on Gen. Roberts' staff.

Sir William Stokes, surgeon-in-ordinary to Queen Victoria in Ireland and surgeon to the Meath hospital, Dublin, and a number of hospital nurses also left London for Southampton with Mr. Hay and Lord Stanley.

BRYAN'S OSTRICH RIDE.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 29.—The country will shortly be treated to a spectacle of W. J. Bryan riding on an ostrich in a race with Ex-Governor Hogg, on a similar bird.

Hogg has several ostriches on his farm, having imported them as a fad. Two of them are full-grown, and since Mr. Bryan has been in Texas as his guest he conceived the idea of treating the Nebraska orator to a bit of sport not usual in this country. He had his men train the birds to cary each a man on its back. The ostriches were very restive at first, and objected strenuously to the unusual treatment. The trainers were thrown and kicked several times, but it is now said that they are in good racing form, and obey the rein and heel like a trotter.

Bryan has embraced the idea with enthusiasm, and the race is scheduled to come off in a short time. Hogg has invited a crowd of people to see the sport, and has bet upon the race. Among those invited are several newspaper men and photographers, and it is his idea to have instantaneous photographs of the "moving picture" sort taken.

He has selected the larger ostrich for his own use, as he weighs 350 pounds.

"MOTHER'S NOTIONS"

Good for Young People to Follow.

"My little grandson often comes up to show me how large the muscles of his arms are.

"He was a delicate child, but has developed into a strong, healthy boy and Postum Cereal Food Coffee has been the principal factor.

"I was induced to give him the Postum coffee because of my own experience with it.

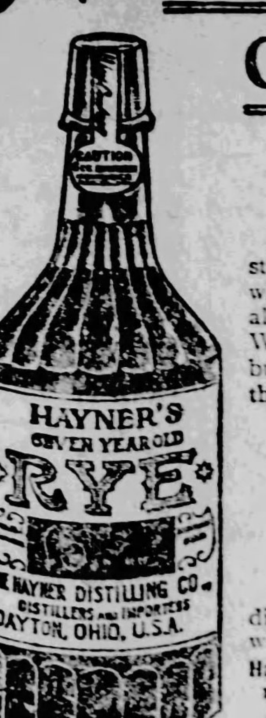
"I am sixty years old, and have been a victim of nervous dyspepsia for many years. Have tried all sorts of patent medicines and had treatment from many physicians, but no permanent relief came. I believe nervous dyspeptics suffer more than other sick people, as they are affected mentally as well as physically.

"I used to read the Postum Cereal advertisements every week in our paper. At first I gave but little attention to them, thinking it was a fraud like so many I had tried, but finally something was said in one of the advertisements that made me conclude to try it. I was very particular to have it prepared strictly according to directions, and use good rich cream. It was very nice, indeed, and about bedtime I said to the members of the family that I believed I felt better. One of them laughed, and said, 'That's another of mother's notions,' but the notion has not left me yet.

"I continued to improve right along after leaving off coffee, and taking Postum Cereal Food Coffee, and now, after three years' use I feel so well that I am almost young again. I know Postum was the cause of the change in my health and I can not say too much in its favor. I wish I could persuade all nervous people to use it. I have no objection to your using my name, if it will do good to even one sufferer." Mrs. M. L. Turner, 2619 Capitol Ave., Omaha, Neb.

DIRECT FROM DISTILLER TO CONSUMER

$3.20 FOUR FULL QUARTS Express Prepaid.



Saving Middlemen's Profits, Preventing Possibility of Adulteration.

We are distillers with a wide reputation of 30 years' standing. We sell to consumers direct, so that our whiskey may be pure when it reaches you. It is almost impossible to get pure whiskey from dealers. We have tens of thousands of customers who never buy elsewhere. We want more of them and we make this offer to get them:

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

We are the only distillers selling to consumers direct. Others who claim to be are only dealers. Our whiskey has our reputation behind it.

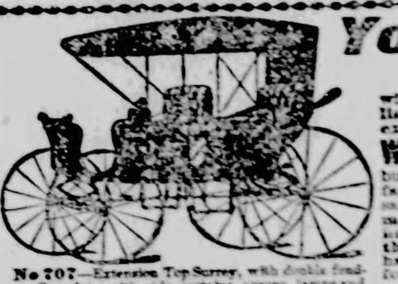
Hayner Distilling Co., 207-213 W. Fifth St., Dayton, O.

References—Third Nat'l Bank, any business house in Dayton or Com'l Agencies.

P.S.—Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts, by freight, prepaid.

[The above offer is genuine. We guarantee the above firm will do as they agree.—EDITOR.]

Your Whole Family Would Be Satisfied



with one of these surreys. They are handsome, strong, stylish, easy riding and durable. Selling on our plan you can examine it thoroughly before you are required to buy it.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but sell all goods direct from our factory to the purchaser at wholesale prices. We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively. We have pursued this plan successfully for 27 years. You assume no risk as we ship our goods anywhere for examination and guarantee safe arrival. Largest selection in the country as we make 178 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. Catalogue free.

No. 707—Extension Top Surrey, with double fenders. Complete with side curtains, apron, lamps and pole or shafts. Price, $80. As good as sells for $40 more.

No. 180—Double Buggy Harness, with nickel trimmings. Price complete with collars and hitch straps, $23. As good as sells for $30.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO., ELKHART, INDIANA.

A SECRET TREATY?

New York, Dec. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says:

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes the contents of German-English-Portuguese secret treaty. This double treaty will have executive force as soon as the Swiss jurists, Messrs. Blaesi, Hensler and Goldau, have given a decision in the Delagoa arbitration.

The decision, it is expected, will be given in January or February, and will probably be in favor of England, in which case Portugal must pay to England and America an indemnity of 1,900,000 pounds sterling. England obtained in 1891 from Portugal the right of peremption in Delagoa bay. The cession of Delagoa bay to England may, therefore, be expected in March next.

It is possible that President Kruger may now declare war on Portugal and attack Delagoa at once. In order to prevent any interference by France or Russia, England concluded a secret treaty with Germany regarding the complete partition of the Portuguese colonial possessions. Germany is to receive all Portuguese possessions in Asia—that is to say Timor, Goa, Damaio, Macao and Diu, with 20,000 square miles of territory and 3 million inhabitants.

Germany further receives in Africa all Portuguese territory north of Mozambique except a strip of land three miles wide for Mr. Cecil Rhodes' Trans-African railway. For this the German government will pay Portugal 25,000,000 marks.

The surprising part in the statement of the Lokal Anzeiger is that it refers to Asia, when it has repeatedly been asserted at the foreign office that the treaty only refers to Africa, and did not refer to Asia. It must, however, be remembered that the Lokal Anzeiger was in a position to publish the Samoa treaty 24 hours before the official publication took place.

England receives the remaining African possessions of Portugal, which contain 2,000,000 square kilometers and have 13,000,000 inhabitants.

The consent of Portugal to this arrangement has already been obtained in principle.

The Lokal Anzeiger declares it has news from such a source that no dementi is possible.

That Great Britain would ultimately become the possessor of Delagoa bay has long been expected. It has been known for some years that negotiations for the transfer have, with more or less secrecy, been carried on between Portugal and Great Britain for a transfer.

It would not be surprising if Great Britain, under stress of present circumstances, acted upon the negotiations of the last few years and pressed for the execution of the understanding between the two countries. The present town of Lorenzo Marques, not infrequently termed Delagoa bay, dates only from 1867. It is built on the site of an old village named in honor of the navigator who in 1544 planted the first Portuguese flag there. The harbor has been compared with two of the finest in the world, Rio and Sydney, and properly developed it would become the maritime port of the whole of the basin of the Limpopo river and of the states occupying the plateau of South Africa.

Declared Erroneous.

Berlin, Dec. 28.—A German official agency issued a statement last evening to the effect that the assertions of the Lokal Anzeiger were "arbitrary and erroneous guesswork."

Official circles in Berlin describe the statements made as "quite inaccurate."

Is Dubbed "Fantastic.

London, Dec. 28.—So many alleged disclosures of secret Delagoa Bay agreements have recently been submitted to the British foreign office that the officials have made it a rule neither to deny or affirm them, and when questioned today regarding the statements of the Lokal Anzeiger the officials adhered to this rule. But a representative of the Associated Press gathered that the alleged disclosures were quite inaccurate.

A despatch to the Times from Berlin comments on the Lokal Anzeiger treaty statements as follows:

"When it is remembered that two of Portugal's Asiatic possessions, Goa and Damao, form enclaves of the province of Bombay, the statements of the Lokal Anzeiger border on the fantastic."

Berlin, Dec. 29.—Regarding the statement by the Lokal Anzeiger that a secret Anglo-German-Portuguese treaty exists for the division of the Portuguese colonies in South Africa the correspondent of The Associated Press is able to assert on the highest authority that the story is a pure fiction and is in all its claim without foundation in fact. The high official who authorizes this denial made the following declaration:

"There is no objection to stating that the understanding had by Great Britain, Germany and Portugal refers only to Africa and leaves Asia wholly out of the account. It is quite certain, however, that Germany under no consideration would conclude such a bargain with Portugal as the Lokal Anzeiger sets forth. Any one with the slightest political sense ought to see that these tiny enclaves in the midst of British India are the last colonial possessions Germany would dream of."

Berlin, Dec. 29.—The Reichsanzeiger this afternoon publishes the following:

"The Lokal Anzeiger continues, in spite of contradiction of the Wolff Bureau to advertise itself with communications regarding the alleged contents of the Anglo-German treaty. We are authorized to declare that the statements in question are founded on impudent and clumsy invention."

FREE TO LADIES. A Monthly Regulator that is harmless and CANNOT FAIL. —Mrs. R. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

IF YOU ARE DEAF write for description of the best instruments yet invented for the relief of those so afflicted. D. E. BURTON, 420 West Eighth St., Erie, Pa.

LADIES "Tansine," guaranteed harmless, and sure regulator. $100.00 if it fails. At druggists, or mailed plainly sealed, $1. Mead Chemical Co., Toledo, O.

OPPORTUNITIES TO MAKE A GOOD INVESTMENT OCCUR BUT SELDOM. Write for Pamphlet. International Exploration Co. 25 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY and Almanac for 1900, 160 pages, 100 illustrations of Fowls, Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Houses, etc. How to raise Chickens successfully, their care, diseases and remedies. Diagrams with full descriptions of Poultry houses. All about Incubators, Brooders and thoroughbred Fowls, with lowest prices. Price only 15 cents. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 534, FREEPORT, ILL.

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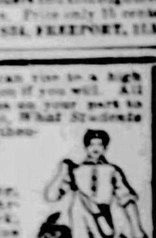

ASTHMA FREE. If you suffer from any form of Asthma we want to send you free by mail, prepaid, a Bottle of the famous Kola Plant Compound. It is Nature's Sure Botanic Cure for the disease, and we guarantee that it will forever stop all your suffering. We are sending out 50,000 Bottles free by mail to Sufferers, to prove the wonderful power of this New Discovery, and we will be pleased to send one to you. Send your name and address on postal card. Address, The KOLA IMPORTING CO., No. 1161 Broadway, New York.

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Can you arrange these 14 jumbled letters so they will form the title to one of the best story papers in the land? If so, you may share in the distribution of $1,000, which will be given for doing a little work for us. In arranging the letters, use them only as many times as they appear, and no letter can be used which does not appear. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the most interesting monthly story papers in the United States and Canada. The Current issue contains 20 stories, and a copy will be SENT FREE to each person answering this advertisement. Try and get your share of the $1,000. We do not want any of your money. We would like you to use a postal when answering this ad, and your address, the solution plainly written, and your address in full. You will hear from us by return mail. Address THE PARAGON MONTHLY, 2 North William St., New York City, N. Y.

MYSTERIOUS CRUISE.

New York, Dec. 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It developed to-day that the United States cruiser Montgomery has been on a secret mission to Liberia, Africa, performed, it is believed, with a view of displaying the American flag in Liberian waters and the location of a site for an American coaling station in Liberia. While officials of the navy department maintain that the cruise was of an ordinary character, it is significant that it has been kept a profound mystery up to this time, none of the vessel's movements having been recorded in the daily bulletin published by the bureau of navigation. It is further regarded as significant that the Montgomery's cruise in Liberian waters was made at a time when reports were in circulation that Great Britain, Germany and Italy had designs on the little republic, and these were so persistent Secretary Hay deemed it advisable to make inquiries of the powers named. These inquiries resulted in assertions that none of the foreign governments contemplated interfering with Liberian affairs.

The secrecy regarding the Montgomery's movements was carried to such an extent that it was not until late yesterday afternoon that Secretary Long stated that after making inquiries of the bureau of navigation he had been informed that the Montgomery had visited Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, and [Free]town, the capital of the British colony of Sierra Leone.

While at the former point, Commander J. P. Merrell, of the Montgomery, called on the American minister, and it is understood met the president and his cabinet. It is no secret here that Liberia has long desired an active American protectorate, and has made representations which lead the authorities to think she desires an American coaling station on her shores, believing it will give her additional reason for protection from this government.

The reports which have been received at the navy department regarding the Liberian coast show it does not possess a satisfactory site for a coaling station. Many years ago the United States possessed a coal pile at Sierra Leone, which point it is believed the Montgomery also visited for the [illegible] coal on board.

[illegible]ing.

Serious [illegible] United Irish [illegible] vicinity filled

Chicago, Dec. 30.—[illegible] out in the seven-[illegible] night at a [illegible] and 222 Monroe str[illegible] sympathy [illegible] pletely destroyed th[illegible] to Eng[illegible] damaged the two [illegible] the South Afri[illegible] five and seven sto[illegible] of Illinois; [illegible] The total loss, wh[illegible] wholesale firms, wil[illegible] others ad[illegible] hered of $1,000,000.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

THE NEW YEAR.

The house is hushed; a stillness great
  Falls on those waiting there,
A moment when the soul is thrilled
  By wondrous quiet rare.
'Tis over; let glad voices cry;
  This is a glorious morn.
Another soul has come to earth—
  A little child is born.

The midnight hush intensified
  Hangs o'er the earth to-night,
As if awaiting some great change;
  The world is still and white.
'Tis come! The earth is born again;
  The old must disappear.
Hail to the new! A thousand tongues
  Greet gayly the New Year.

A Word About the New Year.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

It is always the custom for all who write or speak to say something about the New Year.

That is natural because it is the beginning of a new cycle, and whether it does do it or not, it yet seems as if it were to bring new conditions, new opportunities to begin life anew, new loves, new friendships, and greater happiness than the past has held. And then it is always believed that it is a good time to resolve to acquire a larger degree of self-control, to purify thought and action, to grow into a higher way of conducting one's life, this resolve being more potent when made on New Year's day than on any other of the year.

Old records tell us that this day has always been regarded as set apart from the rest as to its influences. There were many superstitions, signs, omens, which seem very curious to us now. There was an old rhyme of warning which read in this wise:

Take out, then take in,
Bad luck will begin.
Take in, then take out,
Good luck comes about.

In accordance with this, the English peasants used to jump out of bed very early in the morning, and, rushing out of doors, bring in a stone or some other trifle in order to avert misfortune.

Another old custom which was peculiar to certain parts of the north of England was known as "riding stang," and is thus described:

A stang is the same thing as a cowl staff. A cowl staff is a big staff for carrying a cowl, and a cowl is a water vessel with a handle, through which the staff is passed so that it may be carried by two men. Now, on New Year's day as many people as liked, men and women, came together in a crowd with stangs and baskets. Everybody who was not with the crowd was against it—that is to say, was its legitimate victim. When the victim was caught, if a man, he was mounted astride the stang, which was raised on the shoulders of two or more men, and, if a woman, she was put in a basket, which was held by the stang thrust through its handles. In either case the victim was carried to the nearest public house, where the price of release was sixpence.

It would be interesting to know just what was the basis of these old beliefs and customs.

It is a far cry in all respects from that time to the present, not only as to time, but as to ways of living, and still more as to ways of thinking. The progress made in what are called practical matters, things which pertain to the home, the business house, and methods of conducting the every-day affairs of individuals and communities—a progress brought about by the wonderful inventions which on the one side simplify life and on the other make it more complex—is not greater than that wrought upon the mental side of man's nature, and tending towards the higher spiritual growth of humanity. And one of the greatest changes is the tendency towards considering all that pertains to the soul and its progress towards the Divine, as thoroughly practical as that pertaining to the material. Eentering the year 1900 in this way, even in the face of the bloody struggles now going on, we may [look] hopefully in the words of the poet's song in the current Unity:

"Through the darkness shines a beam,
It will come. 'Tis not a dream
'Tis a glimpse, a prophecy
Of the years that are to be;
Of a New Time come to birth;
Of the dawn of peace on earth."

Many things there are which make those who believe in that unity of life which brings tolerance rejoice in the New Year with exceeding great joy. It were impossible in small space to enumerate them, but there is one of which I want to speak briefly. I desire to do so because of its significance with respect to the growth to which I have alluded.

I refer to the Mid-Continent Congress lately held in Chicago under the auspices of the parent Liberal Congress of Religion. The meetings took place in the great auditorium of the Sinai Temple, a Jewish synagogue, and those in attendance, made up of representatives of different churches and of no churches at all were welcomed by the chairman of the board of trustees, himself of course a Jew. Most of those who spoke or read papers were members of so-called "orthodox Christian" churches in good standing. "Constantly," writes Mr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, the editor of Unity, "the [illegible] 'Christian' was unconsciously used, as though it was synonymous with religion, and 'Christ' appealed to as though [illegible] and message were co-existent [illegible] [god]liness in this world and salvation [illegible] next. And still the words were [illegible] with cordiality and good cheer. Our [illegible] fellow-members seemed to ex[press] [illegible] much, and they relished it because [illegible] was honest and manly."

[illegible] the welcoming address of Mr. [illegible] the response of Dr. Thomas [illegible] feel a gladness which warms [illegible] the ordinary sense these [illegible] in the sacred things [illegible] on or bel[illegible] [ve]ry long ago such [illegible] [se]emed impossible. In [illegible] [w]ere always brothers, [illegible] their speech bespoke [illegible] deeper meaning of [illegible] Hirsch, is the sacra[illegible] [li]beral religion, and [illegible] [stat]ed that this meant no "sentimental tolerance," but a perception that "in the higher things we are one, working for the same cause." "A Catholic, an Orthodox, a Liberal are all the same to us—human beings, brothers in the universal truth and life."

These were glorious words to be spoken then and there, and they are being uttered in many other places. Let us rejoice that in this spirit so many will enter into the New Year and the New Century.

Written for The Blade.

HELP THY BROTHER MAN.

Say what wou will of those who fail to lead
Their thoughts from low debauchery and greed,
But never curse the man who stoops to grasp
A hold upon an erring brother man.

A firm kind hold, that may in time disperse
The dark illusions that impaired his brain,
And bring him forth, a new and cleanly son
In God's own likeness, with a new soul gained.

A new soul gained; and, though the mien may bear
The scar of heartfelt battles braved and won,
The heart will lend a thankful throb of hope
To raise the pile of heaven-anchored thought.

And all because a kindly brother grasped
With outstretched hand—nor heeded look of scorn—
The sinking soul, made dark by passion blind,
And pleaded for this jewel of mankind.

So scorn not one, who all forgot by self,
Stoops from his high estate to plead with sin.
Nay, better praise his actions and his life,
For such are those whom God will welcome in.

ANNE C. NEWBIGGING.

The Cozy Corner

It seems to the editor that the Cozy Cornerites could hardly have had a better watchword for the New Year, than that contained in the little poem at the head of this column. Let us every one try to live up to it through the coming days, and whether we realize the results we long for, or not, our good endeavor must have its effect either in our own lives or in those of the friends around us.

Grandmother comes in from Michigan this morning, to have a little talk with the Household sisters concerning good husbands:

I have been more especially interested in the talks about husbands. I am an old lady and have had much experience, so if you will let me come in and have a chair, just this once, I would like to talk with those young wives.

Now I think a good husband is as important a factor in a home as is a good wife, and that it is quite as much his duty to do his part toward making the home-life pleasant as it is hers, which fact is sometimes forgotten, and without the co-operation of both, any home will degenerate into a mere staying-place, being a libel on the whole marriage system. I will not say much since this is my first call, but will send you my recipe for a husband; many years of trial have proved to me that it is a good one; try it and report.

A good many husbands are utterly spoiled by mismanagement. Some women go about it as if their husbands were bladders, and blow them up! Others keep them constantly in hot water, while others let them freeze by their carelessness and indifference. Some keep them in a stew by means of irritating ways and words; others roast them, and others again, keep them in pickle all their lives. It can not be supposed that any husband will be tender and good, managed in this way, but they are really good and delicious when properly treated.

In selecting a husband, you should not be guided by the silvery appearance as in buying mackerel, nor by the golden tint as in purchasing salmon. Be sure to select him for yourself, as tastes differ; do not go to the market for him; the best is always brought to your door, and it is far better to have none at all unless you are willing to patiently learn how to cook him.

A preserving kettle of the finest porcelain is the best, but see that the linen in which you wrap him, is nicely washed and mended, and has the required number of buttons and strings nicely sewed on. Tie him in the kettle by a strong silk cord called "comfort," as the one called "duty" is apt to be weak, and they are inclined to fly out of the kettle and be burned and crusty on the edges.

Since, like crabs and lobsters, they have to be cooked alive, make a clear, steady fire of love, neatness and cheerfulness; set him as near to this as seems to agree with him. If he sputters and fizzes, do not be anxious; some husbands do this until quite done. Add a little sugar in the form of what confectioners call kisses, but no vinegar or pepper on any account. A little spice improves them, but must be used with great judgment.

Do not stick a sharp instrument into him to see if he is becoming tender; stir him gently, watching lest he lie too flat to the kettle, and so becomes useless. You can not fail to know when he is done and thus treated, you will find him very digestible, agreeing nicely with you and the children, and keeping as long as you want him to, unless you become careless and put him in too cold a place.

Marguerite, O., has this word for Sweetie and Happy Wife:

In reading the Blade, which we have taken for many years, I came across the letter written by "A Happy Wife," in which she criticises "Sweetie's" letter so severely, and I think it is too sentimental.

In my own married life of four years (and they have not been unhappy ones) my husband and I have had many differences of opinion, differences that amounted almost to a dispute sometimes, I'm afraid, yet they always ended in love and forgiveness to each other.

Perhaps I am cut a little after the pattern of the girl who said she "liked to quarrel with her lover because it was so nice to make up friends!" Differences of opinion lend a variety to one's life, and "variety is the spice of life."

It seems to me that ten years of absolutely nothing but "praises," etc., as set forth by A Happy Wife, would cause life to become somewhat insipid, and would make the couple act like a pair of spoiled children. Besides, I do not think the public in general, cares to hear whether I meet my husband at the door with a kiss every time he comes home, or not.

I think Sweetie was quite right in condemning early marriages, for where there is one happy union resulting from them there are a dozen unhappy ones.

I think if girls would become a suitable age before marrying, they would be better qualified to select a husband than if disposed of so young.

Of course, if they were all so fortunate as A Happy Wife, and found such an ideal of goodness, it would be different, but a very young girl seldom has such discriminating powers.

On the other hand, Sweetie did not say wherein her mistake consisted, whether her husband had bad habits, or what the trouble was. In almost every such case where the husband or wife complains of the other (unless of very grave vices) it is a case of "six on one side and half a dozen on the other."

In conning over some old papers the other day, I came across the following lines, which aptly illustrate the point, and which I think might be applied equally well to both sexes:

"If haply you are mated,
With a man who's fairly rated
  As pretty fair, just cherish him forever
    and a day.
For the real angelic creature,
Perfect quite in every feature,
  Has never been discovered, and he
    won't be, so they say."

Lil, another friend from Michigan, writes:

Are not the more sensible among you tired—excuse the word—of these supersensitive people who will rescue a fly from drowning, and refuse to eat oysters or wear feathers and seal-skins? Why not go a little farther, and not wear kid gloves or shoes, or ribbons or silk dresses? Think of the animals slain to provide the former, and the millions of worms that are killed before the silk for the dress can be obtained!

The only way for such people to do, as I can see, is to wear calico dresses, cloth shoes with soles of pasteboard, mittens on their hands, and straw hats unadorned, upon their heads.

What would this world be without suffering? A cold, heartless place. I have suffered physically and mentally, the dear Father only knows how much, and I know that suffering is good for one, to round out their man and womanhood. I never asked that my trouble and pain might grow less; I only asked for strength to bear them as a Christian should:

"Hearts, like apples, are hard and sour
Till crushed by pain's relentless power,
And yield their juices rich and bland
To none but Sorrow's heavy hand."

Enclosing contributions for several departments of the Household page Mrs. Frankie Woodruff sends this cheery greeting to the Cozy Corner:

Old winter has come at last, and as we draw closer to our own firesides, our hearts warm toward our Cozy Corner sisters. We all should try to help one another in every way we can, so I will send my contribution, hoping it may be of use to some one.

I have read The Blade for two years, and have enjoyed it greatly—so here's hoping you will all have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

THE BLADE FANCY WORK CLUB.

Slowly, but surely, the members of the old club are coming forward again, and with them some new members who promise to do good work.

One of the latter is Mrs. Frankie Woodruff, who sends a comical little design for a

Match Scratcher.

Make a pair of overalls of denim, with four buttons on the band, and white cotton tape suspenders attached. Regulation overalls in every respect, except that of size, as these are only to be seven inches long, and wide accordingly.

On that portion of these garments which is most exposed when a boy climbs over a fence, or is bent yearningly across the maternal knee, fasten two pieces of sand-paper—on the one at the left print, "Scratch your matches," while the other should bear the rest of the couplet, viz: "On these patches."

Mary I. Allgood tells how to make a pretty and durable

Chair Cushion.

Cut nice bright worsted pieces into half-inch pieces and sew, hit or miss.

Put on as many stitches as the size of the cushion requires, and knit on wooden needles the size of a slate pencil. It is knitted back and forth like a plain stocking heel, and the work, when finished, looks as if it were plaited.

Mantel Panel.

For this work burlap of a fine quality is used, and a frame just as large as the panel must be made, over which the burlap is stretched and secured with moulding, or brass-headed tacks.

The design is either stencilled or pounced through a perforated pattern, and the outlines are lined with deep brown, the spaces between being painted with dyes in soft, rich colors.

If figures form part of the design, use flesh tints; for the different fruits use the browns, yellows, greens or reds that are most suited.

If you are able to do your own designing the work will, of course, be far more valuable, as you can employ your individual taste in the panel, which may thus be made to harmonize more perfectly with the other appointments of your room.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Poem Study for December.

"All things are touched with melancholy,
  Born of the secret soul's mistrust,
To feel her fair etheal wings,
  Weighed down with vile degraded dust;
Even the bright extremes of joy
  Bring on conclusions of disgust,
Like the sweet blossoms of the May,
  Whose fragrance ends in must.
O, give her then, her tribute just,
  Her sighs and tears and musings holy,
There is no music in the life
  That sounds with idiot laughter solely,
There's not a string attuned to mirth,
  But has its chord in melancholy."

New England Girl, Massachusetts, starts the column for the New Year in her usual vigorous way:

Awake all ye M. G. R.'s! Did ye not hear Miss Prudence asking your opinions about holding a convention during the Ohio Centennial in 1902? Or have you all, like "Quien Saba" been waiting for the "other feller?" It certainly seems that way.

However, I'm tired of waiting for the "other feller," so I shall blunder ahead and take the liberty of speaking for the whole company. Not only that, but I shall also make my own parliamentary rules, so please give attention.

I make, second and carry the motion that we join forces with the Cozy Cornerites and "Cademy" boys and girls—provided they don't object—and hold a convention sometime during the Ohio Centennial, and that we elect Miss Prudence chairman of a committee to make all necessary arrangements for the grand event—the other members of the committee to be chosen by Miss Prudence from the Cozy Corner, M. G. R., O. W. C., or from among her own personal friends, just as she deems advisable, and as many as she wishes.

Bunk, Ind., follows The Girl:

Dear M. G. R.'s: Bunk has so recovered from his recent attack of bashfulness that he timidly knocks for readmission to your circle. We have been so interested in every member, and the efforts of each one of our distinguished organization, to further this grand scheme of letting the multitudinous readers of the "grand old Blade" into the secrets of our popularity. Then there were so many who were more agile in wielding the anti-gray goosequill that we forgot that "Every drop of water only tends to deepen the mighty ocean." We should be sure we're right then go ahead.

Fannie Bain, Oregon, writes:

Will you allow a stranger from the far West to tell you that she has enjoyed the letters in your department very much. The M. G. R.'s motto has for years been a favorite verse, and you could not, in my estimation, have selected a nicer one. Perhaps it will interest the M. G. Rounders if I send a brief description of my surroundings.

A dozen or so miles from Cape Lookout, back in the foothills of the Pacific oceans, lies the lovely little valley of Three Rivers which takes its name from a winding stream flowing through it. It is 30 miles from a railroad, and is the most unprogressive, "Sleepy Hollow" country I ever had the fortune or misfortune to see. In many homes can be found the old-fashioned spinning wheel of 60 and 70 years ago.

This is a great summer resort, people coming from many miles distant in wagons, to see the ocean and taste the crabs, clams, flounders, trout and salmon that abound here. It is also an ideal dairy country, while thousands of cattle are sold to cattle-buyers every year, and it is claimed that the most delicious honey in the world is gathered in our valley.

About five miles south of Cape Lookout is a smaller one, named Kiwanda, after a chief of one of the Indian tribes that inhabited this country before the paleface came and shut them up on the Grand Ronde reservation, about twenty miles from my home. There is still standing at Grand Ronde the old blockhouse where Gen. Phil Sheridan fought Indians when he was stationed in the Oregon frontier, though he was only a colonel then.

About two miles out in the ocean from Kiwanda is a huge rock, known as Haystack Rock, from its peculiar shape, I suppose. On this rock hundreds of seafowls build their nests, and when the sea is calm, people go out in boats to fish off it and explore it.

In witner, the roads become almost impassable, and we are entirely shut off from the busy, bustling world, except through books and papers. My pocketbook will not allow me all the reading matter I need to help pass the long, rainy winters, and I get very lonesome. Now, if the M. G. R. lads and lassies want to "do all the good they can," some of them will write me long and interesting letters on any subject they choose, which will please me more than I can express.

Please consider yourself "adopted," Miss Fannie, and come into the circle whenever you are disposed. If you should employ a little of your idle time in preparing reviews of the various poem studies offered during the year, it would be pleasant and profitable for you, perhaps, and would certainly be helpful to your Chaperone.

Bonnie Byrl, writes:

Don't you hear some one? Rap, rap, rap! Yes, I am standing out here in the cold, patiently waiting for admittance. Who will open the door? I believe it will be Miss Prudence, if it is opened at all, though I am very doubtful whether it will be opened or not.

I have come from my Jayhawker home through the rain, and just think! I came horseback, too, so please give me a seat close by the fire, so I can get good and warm before I make my hasty retreat.

If the M. G. R.'s who like to ride "horseback" will come out here some fine day, we will saddle up some "broncos" and take a ride. We will go over "Pony Mound," then on, on, until we reach the "sand hills," but perhaps we will see a coyote and catch him before we get to the "sand hills."

Well, now we have reached them and what is that we see in the distance? Oh! that's an antelope! Hurrah! away we all go over hills, rocks and "prairie dog" towns. Hurry up, every one of you! spur your horses or we will never catch him. Oh! he's gone behind a sand hill, and we must give him up, because we may search and search and search until doom's day and never find him.

Let's go home now and we will go back again to-morrow if you are all willing. But I must mount my bronco and go home.

Gypsy Claire, Iowa, comes in breezily also:

Here I am at last! This is a regular nor'western, for the wind blows and it snows awfully hard.

Please let me sit beside Photographer for I am quite an artist in that line.

Where are Green Mt. Boy and his wife?

Bible Student, Neb., inquires: What is the matter with the M. G. R. Bible class members? It has been nearly two months since the circulars left my port. Hurry up, "little ones."

Ethella, Pa., writes:

It is such a short time since I first made my appearance among you that I feel almost afraid to come so soon again.

A few weeks ago Pa. Girl told us she lived along the B. R. & P. railroad near Dubois. I live on the same road near Dayton. Of course, she has heard of the big bridge called Good's bridge on the new road. I have both walked and ridden across it. I would like a better acquaintance with her.

E. G. R., Mich., writes: Since so many have asked for information on different subjects, and the study for Nomember is not plain to me, I write as follows:

First, as to Alice Kent's defense: I believe in people using good common sense in all things, and thinking that Alice Kent has used hers, I therefore agree with her defense.

Lastly, as to Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor work, I am glad that I can say that I am a Sunday school frequenter. Remember, M. G. R.'s, that your presence where such work is going on helps you to live our motto. I also attend Christian Endeavor meetings, and soon expect to be an associate member of such society. Dear M. G. R.'s, this is from one of your number who is striving to live a good moral life, although temptation awaits him.

Eight letters, and eight important states represented, with several others are "tabled" until next week for lack of space!

Verily the M. G. R. is starting out nobly, and in a way that brings courage and satisfaction to the heart and mind of their Chaperone.

Virgia, N. C., makes her initial speech:

I have waited as long as I can without knocking at your door and asking admittance to your circle. I am a school-girl of sixteen, and am preparing this year to teach next. Do any of you teach? If so, I would be much pleased if you would give me your experience in that line.

While I live in the rough gorges of Western North Carolina I am blessed with the advantage of an excellent school taught by two Presbyterian ladies who are well qualified for the work. We are going to have a Christmas tree the Friday before Christmas. If I am admitted I will come again. Yours, trying to follow our motto.

A POPULAR STORY-TELLER.

MRS. RUTH M'ENERY STUART.

Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, whose picture is here presented, is one of the popular story writers of the day. She is a Southern woman by birth, her early home being in Marksville, La.

A recent notice of her in Harper's Bazar gives this description of her personality: "A slender, dark-eyed, and soft-voiced woman dressed in the most beautiful of fashions and fabrics, she looks quite as one who loves her stories would wish and expect her to look."

Concerning her present residence, it is said that in winter her home is in an attractive house in New York, in [sum]mer, in her own cottage high [illegible] tenora mountain. Her hous[e] [illegible] up of a delightful sister, [illegible] sayings are counted up[illegible] family champagne; a so[illegible] companionship and you[illegible] boyishness, and the tr[illegible] the boy's sweet-faced brown nurse of early days.

Mrs. Stuart is very fond of out-of-door life, and indulges her taste in this respect to the utmost during the summer. Her home, purchased suddenly during a morning drive, is situated way up on the mountain side and commands one of the finest views in the Catskills. It consisted originally of a ball-room, a kitchen and several tiny bed rooms. The first thing she did was to build a great chimney, and then she proceeded to construct the rooms she needed out of what she [ha]d, with the result of living rooms, [fr]om the windows of which there is a [vi]ew that in itself is an inspiration.

Mrs. Stuart has written several volumes of short stories, the latest being [H]olly and Pizen, which appeared in time for the holidays this winter, from the house of The Century Company.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

BANNER PUZZLER

For December.
ROBT. S. WALKER.

The Christmas matter crowded out everything that did not pertain to that holiday, hence the absence of the Wonder Column last week. That is given to-day, as also the matter which belongs properly to this issue.—Ed.

Puzzle Set by Robert S. Walker.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an ideal instructor in chemistry at Heidelberg; born March 13, 1811, and was one of the foremost scientists of this century. His entire life was devoted to the study of chemistry, with excellent sequels. First, his discoveries hinge on the line of demonstrating more clearly the chemical laws, and secondly, along the line of practical utility. He built a superb laboratory at Breslau; but later he erected a better one at Heidelberg, and in connection established one of the most celebrated schools of chemistry in the world, which attracted many students from the United States. He died in the present year (1899).

2.—WORD SQUARE.

x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x x x

1.—A council of state.
2.—Customary.
3.—To tend the sick.
4.—Flavor.
5.—Askance.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A spherical airship is poised in mid-air, and the aeronaut finds that the distance from it directly to the earth below is 200 feet, while the distance from the point of tangency to the same spot below is 220 feet. Find the exterior surface of the ship.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 18 letters; my 5 6 9 17 15 14 13 18 is a morbid drowsiness; my 10 1 12 7 is the plural of female sheep; my 16 4 3 2 11 8 denote dangers; my whole is a new discovery, the principles of which are not yet fully demonstrated.

5.—QUERY.

What city is called "The City of Victory"?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"If thou art worn and heart beset
With sorrows that thou wouldst forget,
If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep
They heart from fainting, and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills. No tears
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears."

Answers to Puzzles of Dec. 14.

Centennial Set:
1.—Geo. Washington.
2.—Gates, Howe, Dinwiddie, defeat, honest; "Death of Washington."
3.—Words forming double acrostic; music, adieu, roses, tacit, houri, abyss; primals and finals; Martha Custis.
4.—Amer-cement; ic-on; an-notation; fa-mine; bi-son; us-age; "American Fabius."
5.—In his resolutions before the House, John Marshall used the memorable words: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."
6.—Bryant wrote:
"The Briton lies by the blue Champlain,
  In Ticonderoga's towers,
And ere the sun rise awice again,
  The towers and lake are ours."

Chat.

Correct solutions are credited to W. P. E., Robt. S. Walker and Fern.

Thanks for new work are due to C. M. B. and Nile J. P.

Blue Eyes: Come in by all means, but do not bring that kind of puzzles with you. They are very clever, but hard to set up, and not generally interesting.

Marley Cranford and W. P. E. disagree with H. P. S. concerning the "quarter-section" problem of Dec. 7; the former by about 1 foot, and the latter by 7 feet.

Speaking of his problem of Nov. 9, W. P. E. says: "I have nothing to add to, nor to detract from, having the authority of Benjamin Greenleaf, A. M., to uphold me in the solution. I offered the problem because many fail in its solution, and if those differing with me will consult Greenleaf's National Arithmetic they will there find a similar one."

Fern: Come in again, as often as you like.

This closes the Column for 1899, and in wishing for all her pupils a very Happy New Year, the Schoolmistress hopes they will take hold of their tasks with renewed vigor after the holidays, and that W. P. E. will not be permitted to walk away with the banner every month, without a little more remonstrance from his fellow Academites.

Puzzles for Tanuary 1, 1900.

FOR DECEMBER.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a Polish patriot, born in 1747. He won distinction in the revolution against Russia, and afterward came to America in 1777, when he was appointed brigadier general. He was killed at the siege of Savannah in 1779. Metta.

2.—HALF-SQUARE.

x x x x x
x x x x
x x x
x x
x

1.—The sister of Ceres and Juno, who was the goddess of fire.
2.—The daughter of Aer, who pined away for love of Narcissus.
3.—The woman.
4.—A preposition.
5.—A vowel. Robt. S. Walker.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If a horse be tied by a rope 100 feet long, to one corner of a hexagonal garden, whose sides are each 25 feet, how many square feet of ground can he graze over? Marley Cranford.

Note: This premises that the horse is not confined within the limits of said garden, but may graze at any place within the length of his tether from the place where he is picketed.—Ed.

4.—SKELETONIZED SCIENTISTS.

1.—T—o—a— H—x—e—.
2.—H—r—e—t S—e—s—r.
3.—J—h— T—n—a—l.
4.—M—c—a—l F—r—d—y.
5.—L—u—s A—a—s—z.
6.—S—r H—m—h—y D—v—.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us about Childermas Day? Bonnie Burnie.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote, and in what poem occurs these lines:
"Oh haste thee, haste!" the lady cries,

"Though storms around us gather,
I'll meet the raging of the skies,
  But not an angry father."
C. M. B.

Answers to Puzzles of December 28.

1.—Robert Wilhelm Van Bunsen.
2.—Words forming square: Junta, usual, nurse, taste, aleer.
3.—615.7536 sq. yd.
4.—Lethargy, ewes, perils; wireless telegraphy.
5.—Cairo (Egypt) is known as the City of Victory, the translation of its name in Arabic (Musr el Kaherah) denoting "the victorious capital." It is the capital of modern Egypt, and the seat of learning for the East, being justly celebrated for the eminence of its professors.
6.—Longfellow wrote:
"If thou art worn and heart-beset
With sorrow that thou wouldst forget,
If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting, and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills. No tears
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received from W. P. E. and Pauline.

H. Joffer sends as his answer to the arithmetical problem of Dec. 7, 109.5445+ rds., differing about [illegible] rds. from that of the author.

W. P. E. sends Christmas greeting to the members of the 'Cademy, and asks how many of them know why George Washington was called "The American Fabius"?

Pauline sends a pretty legend concerning the origin of Christmas giving. A little peasant boy having given his only pair of shoes to a beggar, whose feet were bare and bleeding, finds them next morning tied to the door-latch and filled with thalers. A piece of parchment, containing the words, "Du liebes kind," was also in the shoes, and this is still preserved as a relic in a small church in Bavaria, the writer being considered by some as the Virgin [illegible]

ST. GENEVIEVE'S WELL.

One day, toward the beginning of that autumn season—it was in the third year of the great Revolution—a strange thing came to pass in the little village of Belaise; I mean a strange thing for a place where for centuries past things had moved on in their natural course as uninterruptedly as the coming and going of the seasons. For the first time within the remembrance of the oldest villager, the well of Saint Genevieve ran dry. For what reason, heaven and the good patron saint alone knew; but the poor village folk were sorely stricken, believing it to be an ill omen of some great approaching danger. The peasants in those days were ignorant and superstitious, and for many days none would go near the spot, fearing to see some evil thing creeping out of its slimy depths. There were some who vowed they had heard strange moaning sounds issuing from it after nightfall, and others who even declared they had seen a weird, dark object hovering stealthily about its base at dusk; and people trembled as they listened, and took care to make a long circuit in order to avoid it on their way to and from the village street. Even certain old folk who were thought to be wise in the art of witching away evil spirits dared not to approach the maligned well.

"My Little One, Hast Thou Forgotten Me?"
A. C. McClurg & Co.

But little Claude who was too young and too innocent to comprehend the fear of such evil, went, as had been his wont, to sit on the broken bench, and to gaze longingly at the chateau yonder. Something in his childish fancy told him that some time as he sat there he should see the young master he loved come out of the great iron gate as he used to do, with the bright happy look on his face, and that he, Claude, would be the first to greet him.

Nicholas did not always accompany him now, for the evenings were grown cool, and the chill dampness of the woods went ill with his aching bones. But he was a wise and pious old man, and shared not the superstitions of his neighbors; and he forbade not that little Claude should continue to seek his favorite haunt at evening, to watch the wayward flight of the birds and to breathe the sweet fragrance of the autumn woods, while the gray chateau yonder grew darker and more mysterious as it stood out black against the red of the setting sun.

The neighbors were amazed that Nicholas should suffer the child to linger thus alone at the now deserted place. They had often seen him hanging over the well's stony wall and peering down into its depths as though something witched him and held him there; and they shook their heads and raised their hands in horror at the hazardous thing, saying that harm would surely come of it for the boy. But old Nicholas valued the desires of little Claude far more than the opinion of his neighbors, and only shrugged his shoulders and made answer: "The little one loves the spot, and I can not believe that harm will come to him as long as the good Saint Genevieve looks down upon him from her shrine. I have more faith in the good saints than in all your evil goblins."

The villagers could not well reply to the old man's reproach for their own lack of faith in the patroness of the well, but they rolled their eyes, nevertheless, and went their way, declaring that he was in his dotage and not fit to look after the lad, and that Claude himself was a curious, unnatural child, with being so long in the old man's company, never caring to play with other children, but preferring to wander about all day in the fields alone. It was no wonder he liked a gruesome well better than their own cheery fireside, whither they had often bidden him to roast and crack the fresh nuts.

They did not know that there was really something which drew little Claude to the old well every night at dusk; something more than the fair landscape and the favorite sight of the old chateau; that now, less than ever, would he have missed his visits thither.

For one evening—it was but a day or two after the drying up of the well—little Claude was on his way home after gathering his basketful of nuts and wild berries. He had stopped a moment at the well as was his custom, although it was too late to tarry long, for the sun had gone down behind the mountain and the dusk of the evening hung over the fields like a veil. In the woods it was already night. Yet he lingered, mayhap from force of habit, or because of some haunting desire to look down into the well and see if its waters might not have returned as mysteriously as they had disappeared. As he bent over its moss grown edge he could see nothing, but he fancied he heard a sound far down below him that was not like the trickling of its waters, but more like the sighing of one in distress. He was not startled, for he was a fearless child; he only looked more intently and strained his ears to hear. Just then a moonbeam crept between the branches and fell full upon his head so that his face shone as fair and delicate as that of the white saint above him. He waited and listened a moment, and then surely did a whispering voice float up to him from below, saying, "Claude, little Claude, is it thou? Turn thy face once more to the light that I may better see. Oh, it is! Heaven be blessed!"

The child leaned farther over and answered softly, "Yes, it is Claude; who art thou?"

"Abide a moment and fear not, and I will scramble to the top, and then thou wilt know me."

The next moment Claude saw a white hand rise nearer and nearer as it gripped the rocky ledge of the well's inner wall, and soon its owner had scaled the steep height and reached the top. It was a young man with close-cropped hair and in peasant's garb, but of fair countenance withal, at whom the child stared in wonderment.

"My little one, hast thou forgotten me, then?" and he laid his hand gently on the curly head. "Ah, it is I who forget; surely thou couldst not recognize me now that hunger and weariness and much disquietude have made a different creature of me. And thou wast scarce more than a babe when I left thee."

But immediately little Claude had heard the loved voice, which itself had lost nothing of its kindliness, he remembered, and clasping his hands together, fell on his knees. "Monsieur le marquis!" he cried.

"Softly, little one, that is a dangerous name to be speaking aloud in these times. It is because of it that I have sought this hiding place, that I am pursued, and that my life is threatened. None but thee must know that I am here; not one of my good people, not even thy grandfather, lest they should wish to shelter me and thereby bring destruction upon themselves. Canst thou keep the secret, little Claude, and serve me?"

"I can hold my peace, and gladly will I serve Monseigneur in all things."

"Thou art a noble hearted lad," said the young lord, and he took the child's hand in his and held it. "Little Claude," he said, after a pause, "look at me. Am I truly the master of yonder chateau and the lord of the broad plains of Belaise, whom thou and thy people have been taught to honor?"

"I believe that Monsiegneur is," said Claude.

"Ah, it is good to hear thee say it, lad, for my mind has been so distraught that there are times when I myself have doubted it."

"Monsieur le marquis is very changed, indeed," said the child, seeing the worn and haggard look in the young nobleman's once beautiful face. "What has made it so?"

"Too many and too cruel things for thy young ears to listen to; but chiefly having been forced to dwell in underground caverns and unwholesome hiding places where there is little to feast upon save toads and snails."

"Ah," cried the child, with quick intuition, "Monseigneur is hungry."

"I have not been otherwise for more than a year," rejoined the marquis, with a faint smile.

"Then, I pray you take these," and Claude offered up his small provision of nuts and berries. "I can gather more in the woods to-morrow; and if Monseigneur will let me, I will come again every day."

"If thou canst come at nightfall, secretly, so that none shall guess thy errand, and bring me what food thou canst buy in the village with a piece of gold that I will give thee, then wilt thou indeed be serving me, little Claude, and then shall I owe my life to thee if I escape thus from my pursuers."

To be Continued.

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BOERS WERE FORCED BACK.

British Win a Small Victory at Colesburg--Loss Not Heavy.

London, Jan. 2.—The success of Gen. French's column is at length confirmed officially, the war office this afternoon issuing a dispatch from Cape Town, dated Monday, January 1, as follows:

"French reports at 2 p. m. to-day from Coleskop, by heliograph, as follows:

" 'Leaving at Rensburg, holding the enemy in front, half of the First Suffolks and a section of the Royal horse artillery, I started thence at 5 in the afternoon, December 31, taking with me five squadrons of cavalry, half of the Second Berks and 80 mounted infantry, infantry carried in wagons, and ten guns. I halted for four hours at Maidor's Farm, and at 3:30 this morning occupied the kopje overlooking and westward of Colesborg. The enemy's outposts were taken completely by surprise. At daylight we shelled the laager and enfiladed the right of the enemy's position. The artillery fire simply was very hot from a 15-pounder using royal laboratory ammunition and other guns. We silenced the guns on the enemy's right flank, demonstrating with cavalry and guns to the north of Colesborg, towards the junction, where a strong laager of the enemy was holding a hill, and a position southeast of Colesborg, as far as the junction. Our position cuts the line of retreat via the road and bridge. Some thousands of Boers, with two guns, are reported to be retiring towards Norval's Pont. All Remington's scouts proceeded towards Achterland yesterday morning. Slight casualties—about three killed and few wounded. Details later."

Brief independent messages from Rensburg, filed the evening of January 1, supplement Gen. French's dispatch but slightly. According to them, the British were still shelling the Boer position at 5 o'clock Monday evening, and expected to enter Colesborg to-day.

The British losses were three killed and several wounded. The Boers are supposed to have suffered heavily from the accuracy of the British artillery fire. Gen. French's statement that the Boers were using a 15-pounder and Woolwich ammunition evidently refers to one of the British guns captured at Stormborg. The Boer strength in the engagement with Gen. French was estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 men.

While the afternoon newspapers are disposed to overrate the brilliancy of Gen. French's success, it will doubtless have a good moral effect, and if promptly followed up, as seems likely from the fact that Remington's guides are already advancing on Achterlang, it may result in securing Norval's Pont bridge, thus gaining an important strategic advantage as thence Gen. French will probably be able to threaten Bethulie bridge, which is in the main line of retreat of the Boers passing Gen. Gatacre.

It is said that Gen. Methuen's position is unchanged.

Pitcher Wins Victory.

London, Jan. 2.—The war office has also received the following from Cape Town, under to-day's date:

"Col. Pitcher reports, through the officer commanding at the Orange river:

" 'I have completely defeated a hostile command at the Sunnyside Laager, this day, January 1, taking the laager and 40 prisoners, besides the killed and wounded. Our casualties are two privates killed and Lieut. Adie wounded. I am encamped at Dover Farm, twenty miles northwest of Belmont and ten miles from Sunnyside.' "

Sir Charles Howard Vincent, colonel of the Wesminster volunteers, has failed to pass the medical examination necessary to qualify him to command the city of London infantry division, bound for South Africa. The command of this corps must, therefore, be given to another. Harry McCalmont, the sportsman, has been ordered to South Africa with the Warwickshire militia.

Mr. George Lynch, the newspaper correspondent who was captured outside of Ladysmith and imprisoned at Pretoria, has been released, and has arrived at Lorenzo Marques.

Sir William Thompson has been appointed consulting surgeon to the British forces in South Africa.

General White reported under date of Dec. 31 that the number of cases of dysentery and fever was increasing.

SKIRMISH NEAR DORDRECHT.

London, Jan. 1.—Owing to the lack of news from important points, interest in the war to-day centers on the comparatively unimportant skirmishing near Dordrecht. Captain Montmorency's sortie with a patrol of 120 men from the 21st Lancers and his retreat Dec. 30, were followed up the next day by a successful British engagement and the rescue of a small party, supposed to be the men Captain Montmorency left behind him.

Under Captain Goldsworthy, a force of 110 men, with four guns, accompanied by Captain Montmorency's scouts sallied out of Dordrecht during the morning of Dec. 31 to relieve Lieutenant Turner and 27 men left over night at Labuschagn's Nek. The Boers were driven back and Lieutenant Turner's party was rescued. Eight Boers and 13 horses are known to have been killed. The Times, in its second edition, publishes a dispatch from Sterkstroom, dated Dec. 31, which says:

"Captain Montmorency's scouts were cut off owing to their refusal to leave a wounded officer, Lieutenant Warren, of Brabant's Horse. These men, under Lieutenants Milford and Turner, of the Frontier Mounted rifles, defended themselves most gallantly against the repeated attacks of some 800 Boers. The enemy resorted to Snipping during the night but were repulsed with loss.

"At 5:15 this morning Lieutenant Goldsworthy, with the Cape Mounted rifles, arrived, and the enemy immediately fled to the hills. Turner's party, whose horses had nearly all been killed, were rescued. They displayed splendid pluck, and the brilliant manner in which Captain Goldsworthy effected the relief on his own responsibility is deserving of the highest praise. Our loss was two men wounded. The Boers lost about 30 men, including eight men killed."

Another account says:

"The success of this little party will arrest the progress of the enemy's recruiting in that vicinity."

A dispatch from the Modder river says:

"December 31 the naval guns planted a few excellent shells without reply. The enemy's position on the left is, apparently, considerably weakened."

The following heliograph message has been received by way of Weenen from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday, Dec. 27:

"The Boers are actively bombarding the town. One shell struck the Devonshire mess tent, killing Captain Dalzell and wounding seven lieutenants, Dent, Twiss, Tringham, Caffyn, Byrne, Scafe and Kane."

A later dispatch comes from Ladysmith by way of Weenen dated Friday, Dec. 29, and says:

"All well. The Boers have been firing plugged shells containing plum pudding and the compliments of the season. They are still fortifying their positions and are evidently determined to make a firm stand."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated Dec. 29, says:

"It is reported from Ladysmith, by way of Pretoria, that the British are destroying their heavy cannon, prior to a final sortie."

The Transvaal agents here have bought up all the available milk, sugar and coffee. They have managed to get large orders sent for shipment here by French and German steamers. Prices have advanced 50 per cent in consequence and stocks are very short. Something like a famine is threatened, as the British government is stopping all goods consigned here from the coast ports.

Several members of the volksraad meet every steamer, doubtless to give further orders. Portugal is doing her best to maintain neutrality, but foreign opinion in Lorenzo Marques is generally in favor of actively assisting the Boers to procure food supplies.

HOW CHURCHILL ESCAPED.

London, Dec. 27.—Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill has cabled and the Morning Post publishes to-day an account of his escape from captivity with the Boers after having been made a prisoner in the reconnaissance of an armored train at Estcourt. The despatch, which is dated Lourenzo Marques, December 21, says:

"In the evening I concealed myself in a railway truck under a great pile of sacks. I had a small store of good water. I remained hidden so, chancing discovery. The Boers searched the train at Komaiport, but did not search deep enough. After some sixty hours of misery I came safely here. I am very weak, but am free. I have lost many pounds in weight, but am light in heart. I shall avail myself of every opportunity henceforth to urge earnestly the unflinching and uncompromising prosecution of the war.

"On the afternoon of December 12 the Transvaal's secretary of war informed me that there was little chance of my release. I therefore resolved to escape, and the same night I left the state school's prison in Pretoria by climbing the wall when the sentries' backs were turned momentarily. I walked through the streets of the town without disguise, meeting many burghers but was not challenged in the crowd. I got through the pickets of the town guards and struck the Delagoa Bay railroad. I walked along it, evading the watchers at the bridges and culverts and waited for a train beyond the first station. The 11:10 goods train from Pretoria had arrived before I reached the place and was moving at full speed. I boarded it with great difficulty and hid under coal sacks. I jumped from the train before dawn, and was sheltered during the day in a small wood, in company with a huge vulture who displayed a lively interest in me.

"I walked on at dusk. There were no more trains that night. The danger of meeting the guards of the line continued, but I was obliged to follow it as I had no compass or map. I had to make wide detours to avoid bridges, stations and huts, and so my progress was very slow. Chocolate is not a satisfying food. The outlook was gloomy, but I persevered, with God's help. For five days my food supply was precarious. I was lying up by daylight and walking by night.

"Meanwhile my escape had been discovered and my description telegraphed everywhere. All trains were searched, and every one was on the watch for me. Four times the wrong people were arrested.

"The sixth day I managed to board a train beyond Middleburg, from whence there was direct service to Delagoa."

Lourenzo Marques, Dec. 22.—Mr. Winston Churchill arrived here late last night and left for Durban by the steamer Induna.

CAPTURED AS A PRIZE.

Lorenzo Marquies, Delagoa Bay, Dec. 30.—The German steamer Bundesrath, belonging to the German East African line, has been captured, as a prize, and taken to Durban. The Bundesrath arrived here from Mozambique.

London, Dec. 30.—A representative of The Associated Press has learned that there were three German officers and twenty men, attired in Khaki and intending to serve the Boers on board the Bundesrath, which explains her capture.

The German steamer Bundesrath of 1,319 tons sailed from Hamburg November 8 for Tanga, East Africa.

News of the Seizure.

Hamburg, Dec. 30.—The directors of the German East African line have received news of the arrest of the imperial mail steamer Bundesrath. The commander of the port of Durban refused an explanation of the cause of the seizure. It is declared here that there was no contraband of war on board, and when application was made to the German foreign office, the latter immediately promised interposition with the British government.

GERMAN OPINION.

Berlin, Jan. 1.—Regarding the seizure by the British cruiser Magicienne, of the Imperial mail steamer Bundesrath, of the German-East African line, a high official of the German foreign office, who was interviewed by the correspondent of the Associated Press yesterday, says:

"Silence must be preserved at present concerning the actual status of the negotiations which have been begun with Great Britain about the matter. Appropriate steps have been taken, of which Germany must await the results. The matter is regarded by Germany as of the utmost importance, because seriously involving the rights of neutrals."

Yesterday afternoon, the foreign secretary, Count Von Buelow, conferred at the foreign office with his official advisers, and then reported to the emperor. A cabinet meeting will consider the seizure. It is also asserted in government circles that the British right of search is questioned, and that, in any event, the British right to stop passengers, whether they intend to fight for the Boers or not, is strenuously disputed, as the vessel upon which they were is neutral, and the territory to which they were proceeding, namely, Delagoa bay, is also neutral. Redress, it is asserted, will be insisted upon by Germany.

The German press to-day unanimously condemns British action in the Bundesrath seizure, which is characterized as "An instance of gross insolence," and as "calculated again to illustrate the need of a powerful German navy to render such overbearance on the part of England impossible in the future."

The National Zeitung strongly argues that England had no right to interfere with the Bundesrath, and expresses the hope that she has not adopted a flexible theory regarding contraband.

The Lokal Anzeiger surmises that there must have been a serious quarrel between the commanders of the Bundesrath and the Magicienne before the latter officer "overstepped his prerogative in carrying off the steamer," and expresses the hope that Germany will "speedily enforce the release of the vessel."

Even the moderate Vossische Zeitung calls the proceeding "Characteristic English insolence," and adds that "the whole attitude of the English before Delagoa bay provokes a general protest." It is significant that to-day the German Flottenverein distributed in Berlin 200,000 copies of a strongly-worded pamphlet, pointing out the need of a strong German navy.

From a well-informed authority it is learned that preliminary negotiations have been going on for some time between Great Britain and Germany in London, for the purpose of extending the scope of treaty regarding the Portuguese colonies, but that the Asiatic colonies of Portugal are not comprised in the extension proposal.

PANAMA CANAL CO.

New York, Dec. 28.—The incorporation of the Panama Canal Company of America is said to be the first move in a plan to transfer the Panama canal to America in order that it may have a better chance in the struggle with the Nicaraguan concessionaires. The banking houses and individuals who are understood to be interested are: August Belmont & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Levi P. Morton, Charles R. Flint, J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank, Edward Street & Co., Geo. Sheldon & Co., Baring Magoun & Co., and George W. Young, president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

In addition to these, several banking houses in San Francisco and in cities in the south and west are interested in the company.

The Herald says this incorporation of an American company is the result of negotiations between representatives of the French company and leading financiers of America. The representative of the French company came to this country empowered to transfer the rights of the company to an American company, and this company having now been incorporated, the transfer will very shortly be effected, the transfer to be given formal approval by the shareholders in France. These shareholders will receive shares in the new American company in proportion to their holdings in the old.

This "Americanizing" of the Panama canal, as one of the gentlemen interested in the new company styled it yesterday, has been brought about in order to put the Panama canal on a footing in America more satisfactory to the French company and to place it on the same basis as the Nicaragua canal before the United States government.

INJUSTICE IN CUBA.

New York, Dec. 27.—Charleston T. Lewis, president of the New York Prison association, who went to Cuba on behalf of the state and other associations, has made a sensational report to the secretary of war in regard to the penal institutions in the island. He contends that this government is responsible, and says that a truthful descriptions of the prisons "would arouse universal indignation, which would probably be misdirected."

After urging this government, through the war department, to stop the "intolerable cruelty and injustice which now constitute a national disgrace," Mr. Lewis adds:

"Great prisons are overcrowded with men and boys. Assassins, brigands, pickpockets and young men charged with disorderly conduct, or merely suspected of slight offenses, are herded together in absolute idleness and unrestricted intercourse. With no change of clothing, no blanket or semblance of bed, many hundreds sleep on bare stones, where filth and vermin are kept down only by constant sprinkling with disinfectants.

"In some prisons the only disinfectant known is insect powder, and cases of tuberculosis, some of them far advanced, infect the rooms and doubtless spread the seeds of the disease. Moral and physical contagion are promoted on a vast scale together. Most of these prisoners have been proved guilty of no offense.

"In this hell upon earth they are held indefinitely, while the judges of first instance investigate the charges. Each of these judges has a secretary, who can often secure a dismissal, but the prisoner without money or influence must wait.' "

KYLE A REPUBLICAN.

New York, Dec. 29.—A special to the Times Washinton says:

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, who has been classed in the congressional directory, presumably upon his own authority, as an independent in politics, but who repeatedly has voted with the Republicans, has come out in a declaration that will justify the makers of the directory hereafter in classifying him as a Republican in name as well as in fact.

He is out of line with his former Populist associates, and says so.

"Though I am a bi-metallist, and have been so from conscientious convictions for 25 years," he said, "I would rather take the most undiluted gold standard than to accept bi-metallism with the ingredients of radical socialism that are now associated with it."

He does not favor that part of suggested legislation which gives the secretary of the treasury authority to issue bonds at his own discretion, believing that when the people of the United States find it necessary to increase their public debt, congress should be consulted.

On the question of voting for the gold standard, he does not believe that the enactment into law of a principle which is now generally recognized will affect the country disadvantageously.

"We have been practically operating under the gold standard," he said, "for 30 years. We have brought ourselves into harmony with the money systems of the world. It is a doubtful proposition whether it is right to disturb values again, when, by such action, we do injustice to the creditor class and at the same time put ourselves out of joint with the rest of the world. In 30 years we have adjusted ourselves to new conditions, and in going to bi-metallism now, we might be committing a second wrong, the demonetization of silver being the first, in order to make a right."

Senator Kyle says that the third party movement has degenerated into an endorsement of all that is radical and socialistic. "Is the independent movement in South Dakota at an end?"

"It is probable that the socialists, the radical Populists and the radical Democrats will get together and operate under the name of the Reform party."

"FREE SILVER IS DEAD."

New York, Dec. 30.—When the attention of Congressman William D. Daly, of New Jersey, was called to the interview with William J. Bryan, in which Mr. Bryan said the congressman evidently was misquoted when he said: "Free silver is dead," Mr. Daly became indignant and vehemently declared he had not been misquoted:

"When I said free silver was dead I meant it," he said. "I can't help what Mr. Bryan may think of it. I have always recognized him as the leader of the Democracy; the most available candidate for President, but in so doing I cannot close my eyes to the fact that free silver is in its grave. This fact clearly was demonstrated in the vote on the currency bill. With the majority of my colleagues, I voted against it, but the vote showed conclusively there are many Democrats who never will stand for free silver."

National Bank in Hawaii.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—Advices from Honolulu, Hawaii, say:

"The First American bank, of Hawaii, a new banking institution in Honolulu, will open a branch at Hilo, Hawaii, commencing business on January 1.

The Whole Truth!

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The 25 cent size is just right for an ordinary, everyday cold. The 50 cent size is better for the cough of bronchitis, croup, grip, and hoarseness. The dollar size is the best for chronic coughs, as in consumption, chronic bronchitis, asthma, etc.

ESCAPED FROM KIMBERLEY.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—The Chronicle to-day prints the following:

Miss Amelia Kussner, who won fame was formerly a Chicago girl, has sucwa sformerly a Chicago girl, has succeeded in leaving the beleaguered city of Kimberley. The siege of the diamond capital by the Boers failed to hold within its fastnesses the young woman whose portraits for a long time have been the admiration of the aesthetic world. The

AMELIA KUSSNER.

manner of her escape is as yet unknown to her friends and relatives. She landed in Cape Town a few days before the breaking out of the war, and went to Kimberley to execute the commission of making portraits of Cecil Rhodes. She was scarcely within the frontier when the Dutch army from the adjacent state of Natal swept down upon the place and planted their guns upon the neighboring knolls.

Miss Kussner's mother, who lives at 3813 Forest avenue, had no word from her daughter beyond the notice of her arrival at Cape Town, until December 16, when she received a cablegram from that point, in which her daughter said:

"Sail to-day for England."

Christmas day the mother got a letter written the later part of November from the artist, in which she said she expected to be able to leave for home in a few days from the time of writing.

No intimation was given as to what manner of getting out of the surrounded town the young woman had in view. The only possible conjecture is that by the interposition of the American consul or through some special privilege granted to non-combatants or foreigners, the girl was allowed to quit the South African golconda. She had the daring and the bravery of one reared in the western country, and her friends assert she would not have hesitated to go into the Boer ranks alone and there demand as her right, in the capacity of an American and a disinterested person, of being permitted to return to her home. Whatever her plans were when she indited her letter, they were broad enough to cause her to speak of supreme confidence of their ultimate success.

Yesterday, Mrs. Kussner received a second telegram from her daughter, which read:

"Reached London to-day."

London has been the home of the young painter for a year. Her work will keep her in England for some months.

IMMIGRATION FOR 1899

New York, Dec. 28.—Thomas Fitchie, commissioner of immigration of New York, is bringing to a close a significant year in the history of immigration at this port. The year is ending with almost record-breaking figures, especially from Southern Europe, whence, according to Mr. Fitchie, the least desirable immigrants come. Mr. Fitchie said recently:

"Our report for November shows that the poorer classes of southern Italy and Austria-Hungary are more fully alive than ever to the advantages afforded by this country as a place of residence. Last month was the heaviest month in many years. During November we admitted 4,133 cabin and 26,460 steerage passengers, a total of 30,593. You can get a good idea of how the people are coming by comparing this record with previous ones. In previous Novembers we admitted immigrants as follows: 1895, 16,881; 1896, 11,283; 1897, 12,174; 1898, 18,189. It looks now as if the present fiscal year beginning on July 1, and ending with June 30 next, will see a mighty army of immigrants brought to these shores. Moreover, the immigrants coming are from the poorest and most illiterate sections. The Austrians coming are from the southern and eastern parts of that country—from Croatia, Kraine, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Montenegro. The men are warlike, but lazy, compelling the women in many localities to support the family, plough the field, get the fuel and do all the drudgery. The greater percentage of Italians coming are from the southern part of that country, the Sicilians and Neapolitans predominating."

AGUINALDO'S WIFE CAPTIVE.

His Sisters Also Prisoners in the Hands of Americans.

Manila, Jan. 2.—Aguinaldo's wife, sisters and 18 Filipinos have surrendered to Major March's battalion of the 33d infantry, at Bontoc, province of that name.

Manila, Jan. 2.—The first movement of a general southern advance occurred yesterday morning, when two battalions of the Thirty-ninth infantry landed and occupied Cabuyao, on the south side of Lagunda de Bay. Two Americans were killed and four were wounded. Twenty-four of the enemy's dead were found in one house. One hundred and fifty prisoners and four six-pound rapid-fire guns were captured.

The gunboat Lagunda de Bay bombarded the town before the disembarkation of the troops from the Cascoes, which was made under the enemy's shrapnel fire. The enemy evacuated the place before the charging Americans, retreating to Santa Rosa, to which town they were pursued. Heavy fighting occurred along the road to Santa Rosa which was occupied by the insurgents retreating south toward Silang. The Americans burned the country between and around Cabuayo.

The gunboat returned to Calamba for reinforcements and thence came to Manila to fetch ammunition. She recently captured two of the enemy's steam launches, one under the fire of artillery at Calamba, and also four cascoes loaded with rice.

Other regiments are mobilizing tonight at San Pedro Macati and Pasig, preparatory to continuing the southern advance.

Yesterday's capture of bombs involved the seizure of documents inculpating a thousand Filipinos who intended to rise against the Americans. Papers were also found showing a distribution of the city into districts and a careful assignment of leaders and followers. The precautions taken by the Americans on Saturday, it is now evident, prevented an uprising.

The provost marshall has requested that two more regiments be detailed for the protection of Manila. Three thousand troops are now actually in the city.

CHURCH TROUBLES IN LUZON

Manila, Jan. 2, 6:25 p. m.—Archbishop Chapelle, the papal delegate to the Philippines, arrived here to-day on the United States transport Sherman, which sailed from San Francisco, December 8. He will lodge in the house formerly occupied by Charles Denby, of the Philippine advistory committee. This action on the part of Monsignor Chapelle settles the contest between the various friar brotherhoods in Manila, who, separately, have been using their influence to obtain the privilege of entertaining the archbishop and the Rev. Father McKinnon, late of the California volunteers, and now a regular army chaplain, who was also a passenger on the Sherman.

It is said the friars are striving to secure Chapelle's ear for the purpose of securing better protection for individual interests. The arrival of the papal delegate directs attention to the question of the church and brotherhoods in the Philippines, including the matters of deciding the brotherhood's claim to real estate and other property, of the church receiving state support, and of the re-establishment of Spanish curates in native parishes.

By the appointment of Monsignor Chapelle as Archbishop Nozaledas' successor, the Filipinos and Spaniards feel that steps will be taken in these momentous matters which may bring infinite good or evil to the islands. Consequently, Monsignor Chapelle's actions will be fully watched and closely discussed. All classes of the brotherhoods are anxious to send representatives to the parishes in the provinces recently occupied by the Americans. This matter will soon be brought to Monsignor Chapelle's attention and his aid in this connection will be solicited.

Inasmuch as the question of the expulsion of the brotherhoods from the islands and the freedom of the people of the alleged injustice of members of the orders has always been declared to be the principal cause of the revolt of the Filipinos against Spain's sovereignty, longtime residents of the islands declare that if the friars are returned to their former parishes the natives, seeing them return under American administration will surely attack and kill them and otherwise cause disorder.

Revolutionists having started the rumor that Monsignor Chapelle intends eventually to recommend the appointment of Father McKinnon as archbishop of the Philippines. The latter's defence of the Brotherhoods in the American newspapers has been translated and circulated among the natives for the purpose, it is declared, of showing that Father McKinnon will support the Brotherhoods if he is selected.

Such statements as these create uneasiness among the natives, which is increased by recent news received from Spain to the effect that Monsignor Chapelle will support the brotherhoods.

The Tagalogs, it is declared, have become more embittered against the church since Archbishop Mozaleda excommunicated an insurgent priest, and it is said the number of Protestant marriages among the natives continually increases.

VICTORY AT MONTALBAN.

Manila, Dec. 28.—Colonel Lockett with a force of 2,500, including artillery, attacked yesterday morning a strong force of insurgents entrenched in the mountains near Montalban, five miles east of San Mateo. The rebels were completely routed, the Americans pursuing them through the hills, amid which they fled in every direction. Four Americans were wounded.

The Filipino loss was large, resulting from a heavy infantry and artillery fire for three hours into the trenches.

It is supposed that the insurgents were those who were driven out of San Mateo on the day General Lawton was killed. They numbered probably a thousand.

A dozen lines of insurgent trenches covered the steep trail through the hills and likewise the valley below, along which the Americans passed. The main attacking party consisted of the Forty-sixth Volunteer infantry, a troop of cavalry and artillery, Col. Lockett commanding in person. The rest of the command operated from remote points in an endeavor to carry out Col. Lockett's plan of throwing his lines around the enemy and thus cutting off retreat.

The nature of the mountainous country made it impracticable to execute this movement successfully.

After the insurgents began to run there was a vain attempt to use artillery.

It now appears that one American was killed in the attack upon the Subig garrison Tuesday by General Santa Ana.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The adjutant general received a cable message from Gen. Otis to-day telling of the capture of a mountain stronghold behind Montalban, northeast of San Mateo formerly supposed to be impregnable, and the capture of many prisoners and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The despatch is as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 29, 1899.

"Adjutant General, War Department, Washington:

"Conolouel Lockett, with regiment, two battalions 46th (Col. Schuyler); one 45th, (Col. Dorst), and Company 27th infantry, two guns, Capt. Van Duesen, attacked enemy six hundred strong on mountain stronghold beyond Montalban, northeast San Mateo. Large number killed and wounded; 24 taken prisoners. Lockett captured one cannon, 40 rifles, 20,000 rounds ammunition, 500 pounds powder, arsenal fortifications, all food supplies, and considerable other property. This captured point located on mountain trail and formerly supposed to be impregnable. Our casualties, Lieut. Enslow, 11th cavalry, and five enlisted men wounded, mostly slight. Private Matson, 45th infantry, drowned.

(Signed) "OTIS."

FUNERAL OF LAWTON.

Manila, Dec. 30.—3 p. m.—The funeral of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who was killed at San Mateo, December 18, was held to-day with impressive ceremonies. The remains were conveyed from the Paco cemetery down to the Luneta, to Pasig and then to the transport Thomas, which sails this afternoon.

As the body was removed from the vault Chaplain Marrin read the prayers. The personal staff of the late general was augmented by Color Sergeant Simon, Trumpeter Haberkam and Privates Oakum and Mohrusen. The latter, who were closely connected with General Lawton's recent campaigns, bore the casket from the vault to a six-horsed caisson awaiting at the gate. The funeral procession was composed of the band of the Twentieth regiment, General Hall and his staff, two troops of the Fourth Cavalry who were with General Lawton at the time of his death, a battery of artillery, a number of clergymen, the caisson, covered with flowers; the personal staff of the general on foot; Generals Wheeler, Bates, Forsythe, Kobbe, Schwan and Rear Admiral Watson, in three carriages; a naval battalion, Major General Otis and his staff, the foreign consuls in full dress and the members of the Philippine supreme court. Native delegations from the towns where General Lawton established civil governments presented wreaths. Women from the same towns waited on Mrs. Lawton yesterday and presented her with their condolence and flowers.

Crowds of natives and Americans witnessed the procession, the band played dirges and the crowds uncovered.

At Pasig the casket was transferred to a tug, "taps" was sounded and prayers were offered by Chaplain Pierce.

Four enlisted pallbearers will accompany the remains to the United States.

AN OUTBREAK CHECKED.

Manila, Jan. 1.—Four explosive bombs, a few firearms and 500 rounds of ammunition were discovered in a house in the center of Manila yesterday morning while the police were seeking Recarte, an insurgent leader, who was said to have come to Manila in the hope of effecting an outbreak yesterday by taking advantage of the mobilization of the American troops at Gen. Lawton's funeral.

To-day it developed that the plot included the throwing of bombs at the foreign consuls attending the funeral in order to bring about international complications. These, it seems were to have been thrown from the Escolta Heights buildings, but the avoidance of Escolta by the funeral procession spoiled the plan.

The populace, it is thought, had been prepared for the attack by a rumor circulated widely among the natives yesterday that Aguinaldo was in Manila and would personally lead the outbreak. The American authorities, having been advised of what was brewing, prepared for all contingencies.

Captain Morrison, who commands the troops in the most turbulent district of the city, says he does not believe an actual uprising will ever occur, as the natives lack the resolution to take the first steps in a movement that would entail fighting at close quarters with the American troops.

Transports Arrived.

Washington, Dec. 27.—General Otis has notified the War department of the arrival at Manila of the transports Duke of Fife and St. Paul, carrying the Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, Col. George S. Anderson, which left San Francisco, November 21, and the transports Ohio and Indiana, carrying the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry, Col. E. T. C. Richmond, commanding, which left San Francisco, November 24. The Thirty-eighth Infantry was organized at Jefferson Barracks, and the Fortieth Infantry at Fort Riley, Kan. Otis reports that there were no casualties in either regiment on the voyage.

Signal Men Captured.

New York, Dec. 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: Six men of the Signal corps were attacked Thursday at Talevera, east of Tarlac, by a force of 200 insurgents, and four of them were either killed or captured.

PLAGUE IN HAWAII.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—Mail advices from Honolulu to The Associated Press, regarding the bubonic plague situation say:

"President Dole, while realizing the seriousness of the situation does not believe there is much cause for alarm. The president thinks there is no danger to those whose houses, persons and food are cleanly. He has unbounded confidence in the ability of the board of health to quickly stamp out the disease.

"Some physicians claim that the disease is not the black plague. Public opinion is divided also. Many believe that if the plague were present in Honolulu the inhabitants of Chinatown would be carried off by the hundreds on account of the filthy condition of the district. Another interesting phase of the case is the fact that no Japanese have been attacked. They live in large numbers in the quarantined district.

"The council of state met in extraordinary session on December 2, and appropriated $250,000 for immediate use of the board of health in combatting the plague.

"All of the districts outside of Honolulu are in a clean condition and there is little danger that the plague will gain a foothold in the other islands."

TANNER NOT A CANDIDATE.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 29.—At the gathering of Illinois Republicans for their annual love feast, a bombshell was exploded last night by the declaration of Governor John R. Tanner that he was not a candidate for re-election. This declaration was made at a meeting of the governor's political friends, called by himself. He said:

"I have not been a candidate for governor from the time that I entered office, and I am not now a candidate for re-election."

With some irony, the governor said:

"My good, old-time friend, Senator Cullom, has said divers times that my re-nomination would not only endanger the electoral ticket, but result in the election of a Democrat to succeed him in the United States senate. It is not my desire that a Democrat should succeed my friend Shelby M. Cullom. I am told my candidacy will result in defeat and overthrow my friends locally, and, in some instances, I am led to believe it is true. I love my party first and my friends second. High above personal ambition and political ambition, I shall never interfere with Republican success in Illinois or elsewhere."

Half Million Loss.

New York, Dec. 30.—The two seven-story buildings at 425 to 435 East Twenty-Fourth street, occupied principally by the wall paper factory of William Campbell & Co., were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is fully $500,000.

Cruiser New York.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Dec. 30.—The United States cruiser New York arrived here last evening and leaves January 2.

50 DOLLARS FOR 25 CENTS.

Every One Answering Gets A PRIZE. To the person who will

NAME THE GREATEST AMERICAN GENERAL

from the list of names herewith given, and will give the best reason for thinking so in not over fifty words we will give the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS. Select from Sheridan, Sherman, Grant, Lee, Johnston, Washington, Beauregard, Scott, Taylor, Jackson and Hancock.

Every person answering will receive a beautiful piece of jewelry as soon as answer is received and the FIFTY DOLLARS will be sent March 1st. Get your answer in at once and receive the piece of jewelry. Conditions—Each person must send with answer 25 cents for six months' subscription to THE WELCOME FRIEND. This is the regular subscription price. Address

THE WELCOME FRIEND, P. O. Box 2038, NEW YORK.

MONTEJO'S DEFENSE.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—The Tribune to-day prints the text of Admiral Montejo's defense under court martial proceedings for his defeat at Manila. The bulk of the blame is charged by the admiral not to himself or his fleet, but to the Spanish government for its unprepared conditions. He also claims that Admiral Dewey kept out of range of the Spanish guns—a proceeding which Montejo refers to as "a retreat."

Montejo says: "The only preparation that had been made for war was made by the Americans, who were businesslike, and arranged everything with pencil and paper. The initial velocity of our cannon was 510 meters; that of the smallest cannon of our enemies was 750 meters. Admiral Dewey, with pencil in hand, noted the thickness of his mantlets and his casements, and knew what energy was required to penetrate them. He also knew exactly the weight of the most powerful projectile of our ships, and by a simple mathematical calculation he arrived at the distance at which he could fight without himself receiving any harm. Thus he ascertained that he could fight at a distance of 2,000 or 3,000 meters with absolute impunity. The situation, therefore, was just this. We were vulnerable to all the projectiles of the enemy, and this the enemy well knew, while he got out of reach of cannon and remained out of reach all the while."

Admiral Montejo adds:

"In order to give an idea of our miserable situation I may mention that we had only fourteen torpedoes for the defense of 2,000 meters of space and that the cable, which we obtained in Hong Kong, was only long enough for five torpedoes, and therefore only five torpedoes could be placed."

CUBAN PRISONS.

Havana, Dec. 28.—General Wood says that one of the first things he looked into after his arrival was the management of Cuban prisons. Investigation has proved that even among American prisoners, there has been an average detention of five months without trial. There are many things calling for immediate attention, particularly in the matter of sleeping accommodations. Reforms will be promptly instituted in this respect, and hammocks will be supplied, so that the prisoners will not be compelled to sleep on the bare floors as is now the case with those who are without friends or money. Only a few who are able to pay for them have cots. He intends to make weekly visits to the prisons until a majority of the existing abuses are abated, and he is trying to devise means that will ensure prompt trial for persons accused.

So far as the Havana penitentiary is concerned, this has been found to be in a perfectly satisfactory condition. It is clean, airy, well drained and well ventilated, and the inmates seem healthy.

A lawyer who recently visited several of the island prisons, says the Chaslton T. Lewis report gives only a portion of the terrible truth. Early last January General Ludlow appointed a military board to inquire into the question. Over 800 prisoners were reported upon and Gen. Ludlow issued orders for the release of more than one hundred. Before fifty had been discharged, however, Gen. Brooke ordered a halt, and the matter was referred to the cabinet secretaries, since which time practically nothing has been done. Men whom Gen. Ludlow ordered to be released are still held, after three or four years without trial. Gen. Wood thinks that when his order goes into effect calling upon all judicial officers and military commanders to send complete lists of prisoners awaiting trial, the congestion of untried prisoners will be relieved within fifteen days thereafter and he does not intend that similar conditions shall arise again.

STEAMER ASHORE.

London, Dec. 30.—The Hamburg and South American liner Pelotas, from Santos for Rotterdam, struck on the sands on the east side of Dungeness, the southern extremity of Kent, soon after midnight in the midst of a terrific gale, which raged all around the coast. The storm was the worst of the winter, and seas immediately began breaking over the steamer. For a time it appeared as though no one on board of her could be saved. The Dungeness coast guards, seeing the Pelotas' signals of distress, made desperate and for long time unsuccessful efforts to launch the life boat in the heavy surf beating on the shore. Finally the coast guardsmen succeeded in reaching the Pelotas. They remained alongside the steamer all night and eventually put the rocket apparatus in operation. During the whole time the wind blew with hurricane force, accompanied by heavy rain and hail. When day broke gale slightly moderated, enabling the life boats to transfer all on board, who were safely landed at New Romney. The Hamburg and South American line, owners of the Pelotas, have no connection whatever with the Hamburg-American line sailing to New York. This statement is made necessary by a number of inquiries on the subject.

GAVE HIM WARNING.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 30.—When Col. Bundy yesterday called M. Pierot to account for enlisting men for the Boer war Mons. Pierot said he did not enlist the men. He simply looked at them and sent them to Oom Paul's nephew, Von Altew, who is in Cincinnati. Col. Bundy, however, warned Mons. Pierot, and read to him the law, which reads as follows:

"Every person in or within the jurisdiction of the United States, who enlists or enters himself to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people as a soldier, marine or seaman on board any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer, shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than three years."

OUR TEXTILE MILLS.

Boston, Dec. 28.—The number of textile mills, constructed or contemplated in the United States for the last half of 1899 as reviewed by the American Wool and Cotton Reporter is 183, against 116 for the first half of the year. This makes a total of 299 mills for the year against 262 for 1898, and 155 for 1897.

The south still leads in the new mill construction with a gain of 14 mills over the number for the first of the year. The north has shown a greater increase, having an accession of 53 over the 25 reported the first six months in the year.

Vessel Ashore.

New York, Jan. 1.—The Norwegian steamer Tordenskjold, from Mexican ports for this port, is ashore near Jones' inlet, between Fire island and Rockaway and in need of assistance. The Oak island life saving crew have gone out to her. The sea is quiet.

The Tordenskjold is a steel vessel of 1,186 tons gross, 738 tons net, built at North Shields in 1889. She measures 225.3 feet long, 32.6 feet beam and 15.3 feet deep. Her hailing port is Tousberg, Norway. She has been some time engaged in trade between New York and Mexico as a freighter.

Mrs. Langtry Coming.

Liverpool, Dec. 30.—The Cunard line steamer Lucania which sails from here for New York to-day takes among her passengers Mrs. Langtry, the actress.

FREE TO LADIES A Monthly Regulator that is harmless and CANNOT Fail. —Mrs. R. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NOT EXCITED.

London, Dec. 30.—The seizure of cargoes of American flour off Delagoa bay fail to excite much popular interest in England. It is generally looked upon as a fine point of international law that will be amicably settled. So far no official steps in the matter have been taken, owing to the non-arrival of the necessary papers from Washington. The military and international law authorities are almost unanimous in declaring that Great Britain should not declare foodstuffs contraband of war. The Naval and Military Record, under this head, says to-day:

"Fully 50 per cent of our food comes from America, the colonies and other countries. We have ceased to make any effort to be self-supporting. This condition constitutes a danger only bearable because our confidence in the strength of the British navy and in the friendship and self-interest of the United States. The states may be counted on to fill our larder in both peace and war, but so essential have American supplies become to our safety that we must take no step likely to lead to an interruption of the enormous supply of foodstuffs. Our enemies on the continent would rejoice if we intercepted the foodstuffs now passing into the Transhvaal via Delagoa bay. A dangerous precedent would thus be created, which would be used against England at the first opportunity."

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Paris, Dec. 29.—The government will submit to the chamber of deputies at the beginning of January a bill providing for the defense of the French coasts and colonies and to increase the strength of the fleet. This does not involve an increase in the expenditure. The cost of the defense of the coasts and colonies is estimated at 120,000,000 francs, spread over two and a half years. This sum will be provided for by 50,000,000 francs annually, set aside to pay off certain bonds, and which become free this year by final repayment of these bonds. The expense of the increase of the fleet will be met by utilizing 55,000,000 francs out of the 105,000,000 francs annually devoted to the construction of new vessels. At the end of two years the whole 105,000,000 francs can be devoted to the new naval program.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 28.—The City of London has arrived here from the Orient with news of a prospective war between Russia and Japan. Her officers say that all Japan is now of the opinion that hostilities will break out between these two nations in the spring. Before the steamer left Japan the insular kingdom was buying up great quantities of rice and even going so far as to make arrangements for transports to make a demonstration in Korea. Great activity prevails on all sides in Japanese naval circles. A Shanghai report says that Russia has dispatched a fleet of three warships to Masampo, the bone of contention which is now causing strained relations between the two nations.

HUGE FOSSIL.

Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 27.—A fossil, evidently prehistoric, and a cross between an aligator and a lizard, was found at Caldo, a seaport of Chili, by Archie Mackenzie, August 26 last, on a sunken rock near the north coast. He reported the find to the authorities, and by order of the intendte, Senor Savago, it was lifted out of the water in sections and brought ashore, where it was photographed. It is now being boxed preparatory to removing it to Valparaiso. Evidently an uncommonly low tide, at the time of the discovery had washed back the sand, which, perhaps, had covered the fossil for many years, and left it exposed to view. It is believed to weigh about six tons, and measures approximately 28 feet 11 inches in length. The head is 9 feet long and the tail is 14 feet 11 inches long. Across the back it is 3 feet 9 inches. The fossil is well petrified.

The Queen's Warning.

London, Dec. 27.—The privy council held a meeting at Windsor castle to-day, at which Queen Victoria proclaimed a warning to all British subjects not to assist the inhabitants of the Transvaal or Orange Free State, or to sell or transport merchandise thereto, under penalty of the law. The proclamation was gazetted to-night.

Plague in New Caledonia.

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 27.—The British consul at Noumea confirms the report that the plague in a severe type is raging, and that many deaths from that cause have occurred in New Caledonia. The governments of Australia have taken stringent precautions for quarantining arrivals from Noumea.

Took Possession.

Paris, Dec. 27.—Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, assistant United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1900, to-day took official possession of the spaces allotted to the United States in the buildings of machinery and electricity. There was no ceremony.

Famine in India.

Calcutta, Dec. 29.—Almost three million persons are receiving famine relief. The government is spending nearly two lakhs of rupees daily. It is estimated that the cost of relief to the end of March will be three crores of rupees. Owing to the rapid increase of the number of persons seeking relief the viceroy, Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, invites a strict scrutiny of claimants.

Germany Accepts Warning.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—The German ambassador at Washington has informed the foreign office that the United States would regard Germany's acquiring the Danish West Indies as an unfriendly act. The idea has been abandoned on that account.

To Cure Drunkenness.

Paris, Dec. 29.—Sappelier and Thebault, two French physicians, have announced the discovery of a serum which is a specific against alcoholism. It is extracted from the veins of a horse, rendered alcoholic by artificial means.

German Sugar.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—Dr. Paasche, leader of the National Liberals, reports as a result of a four months' visit to the United States that German sugar will be driven out of America within three years.

French Wine Crop.

Paris, Dec. 29.—The official report of the wine crop shows an increase of about 30 per cent over last year.

Pro-Boer Meeting.

New York, Jan. 1.—The United Irish socities of New York and vicinity filled the Academy of Music last night at a mass meeting called to express sympathy with the Boers and opposition to England in consequence of the South African war. Senator Mason, of Illinois; Congressman Sulzer, Congressman Cummings, of New York, and others addressed the meeting.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THAT FLOUR SEIZURE.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The ascertainment of the facts connected with the seizure of American flour by British war ships off the coast of Portuguese East Africa has been confided to the United States consular agent at Lorenzo Marques. This officer was selected by Mr. Hollis to look after the affairs of the United States consulate at Lorenzo Marques during the time he, Mr. Hollis, was discharging the duty of United States consul at Pretoria. Mr. Hollis has reported to the state department that the consular agent is a thoroughly capable official, and may be trusted to look after American interests at Lorenzo Marques. Under the instructions sent to him by Secretary Hay yesterday he will ascertain all of the facts connected with the seizure of the flour, and particularly the names of the persons to whom this flour was consigned, and the actual ownership of the goods. The department of state is determined to do everything proper to maintain American rights in the matter of neutral trade in this case. But so far the department is in absolute ignorance of many essential facts regarding the seizures, and can not proceed to make any complaint until it has made sure of its ground. It does not even know that all of the flour was seized as was at first reported, and there is reason to believe in the case of at least one consignment the flour was not seized, but was simply diverted to another port than Lorenzo Marques, and there left subject to the disposition of its owners. Although this may also be a breach of neutral privilege, it presents a different case of the report of the seizure.

During our late war with Spain, wherever a seizure was made by our war ships of a merchant vessel laden with supplies intended for Spanish ports, we politely informed foreign powers which undertook to protest that they would be obliged to wait the usual and regular action of our prize courts. Thus when a French ship was towed into Charleston, notwithstanding the representation made by the French government, our government insisted on carrying out all of the routine proceedings of a prize trial. In one case growing out of that particular seizure it was nearly two years before the parties claiming to be aggrieved by the seizure and detention of the ship secured a final decision of the case by the supreme court of the United States. Yet this case was simplicity itself, compared with the legal problems presented in the stoppage of a British merchant ship by a British man of war and the search of a neutral cargo for contraband of war. These facts are set out by officials of the state department as an explanation of the reason why department has so far not yielded to the clamor of a certain element for ill-considered and hasty action in the case of these reported seizures off Delogoa bay.

THEY REST AT ARLINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The remains of the 150 victims of the Maine disaster, brought from Havana by the battleship Texas, were buried to-day with full military honors upon a knoll in Arlington cemtery. The exercises were exceedingly simple. They were in charge of Captain Sigsbee, now of the Texas, who was captain of the Maine, on that fateful night when his ship was blown up in Havanna harbor two years ago. They were attended by President McKinley and the members of his cabinet, Admiral Dewey, Major General Miles and his staff, and many other officers of the army and navy stationed in Washington. Among them were Lieutenant Commander Wainwright and Lieutenant F. C. Bowers, both of whom were on the Maine when the explosion occurred. All the army and navy officers were in full uniform. Several troops of cavalry from Fort Myer, a battalion of marines from the navy yard and a detachment of sailors from the Texas were drawn up about the flag-draped caskets which were ranged row on row along the brow of the hill, each bearing a beautiful wreath of galax leaves. Despite the snow and nipping cold over a thousand spectators pressed against the rope-lined enclosure to witness the ceremonies. The marine band played a dirge, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," and then simple Protestant and Roman Catholic funeral services were conducted by Chaplain Clark, of the Naval Academy, and Father Chidwick, the chaplain of the Maine, under a canvas-canopied shelter in the open space facing the square in which the coffins lay beside their open graves. After the religious services a detachment of marines in their spiked helmets fired a salute of three blank volleys for the dead and a bugler sounded "taps."

The ceremonies lasted barely twenty minutes. Among the sailors of the Texas present were Jeremiah Shea, who had a miraculous escape on the night of the explosion, being blown out of the stoke hole. He was introduced to the President by Captain Sigsbee. After the ceremonies the coffins were lowered into their graves and the work of interring them began.

TO CUT RED TAPE.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Plans to improve the system of bureau work in the war department are under consideration. Secretary Root is of the opinion that some change can be made that will improve the system now in operation and recently he called upon the officers in charge of the different bureaus for suggestions. It was said Thursday that the changes contemplated do not refer in any way to the personnel, but entirely to the method of the work. There have been frequent complaints by heads of bureau that officers of other bureaus had charge of work which did not properly belong to them. There has been much criticism of the system that provides that the quartermaster general's department shall furnish ovens for the soldiers while the ordinance department supplies the mess kits. The annual reports of several of the commanding officers of the departments called attention to this provision, and it has been suggested that the commissary department should have entire charge of furnishing everything connected with the food supply of the troops. Another criticism along the same line has concerned the fact that the ordnance department supplies cartridge belts when such articles might be charged to the clothing branch of the quartermaster-general's office.

SHATTUC'S FIND.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Representative Shattuc of Cincinnati, has found in the congressional library an old book called "The Royalist," which was published to commemorate the services of prominent American families that remained loyal to the king during the war of the revolution. Mr. Shattuc says that it contains a complete genealogy of Edward Atkinson, a eulogistic sketch of his ancestors, and an account of the assistance they rendered to the royalist forces and against Washington during the revolution.

Civil Service Law.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The civil service commission in its annual report to be issued next week, will say that the civil service law is being more generally conformed to than ever before. It shows that the removals of employes, based upon its statistics for this year now average slightly less than two per cent of the whole number of classified places.

NEW YEAR IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 1.—The social season in Washington was ushered in to-day with a brilliant New Year's reception at the White House at which the President and Mrs. McKinley received the congratulations and well wishes of several thousand people, including the representatives of foreign governments, jurists, statesmen, officers of the army and navy and others eminent in the social and political life of the capital.

A review of the whole winter calendar up to date could hardly have found a day better fitted for the New Year function. The snow that had grown a trifle grimy during the past week had been covered over night with a fresh fall, scarcely an inch in depth. The broad sweep of the White House drive had been quickly cleared of this, but the lawns were covered with the fresh, white mantle, and the bare, black limbs of trees were outlined in silver dust that whirled down, and then in tiny flurries as the wind swept through them. The sun was bright, but the air was crisp and frosty, too cold for the snow to melt, and spoil the holiday setting of the parks and lawns.

At an early hour the streets beyond the White House grounds began to fill with the crowd that surged back and forth, eager for a place in the public line that was to follow the reception of the various sections of the day's pageant.

The President and Mrs. McKinley received in the blue parlor, assisted by the members of the cabinet and their wives, and "behind the line" were about fifty of the wives and daughters of senators, representatives, prominent army and navy officers and others high in social and official circles. The full Marine band in their red uniforms, were stationed at the head of the corridor opposite the state dining room, and throughout the reception played patriotic airs.

The New Year's reception approaches nearer to a court function than any other of the social affairs of the President, and the official program with its order of precedence is rigidly adhered to.

NO SCARCITY OF MONEY.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Mr. Roberts, director of the mint, was asked as to whether the present monetary stringency, in his opinion, signified an actual scarcity of money to meet the present requirements of trade. He said:

"No possible supply of money can prevent stock exchange panics or periods of monetary stringency, because speculation and rising prices will absorb any possible increase until the pressure for ready cash is just as great upon the new plane as it was upon the old. The cry for more money is as unappeasable as the demand for more wealth. A new supply, instead of satisfying the demand, stimulates it. The men want money to buy things that they think are going higher. Given easy money in the banks, and we have bankers encouraging borrowers. As a result, stocks go up, and as they go up more people want to buy, and the demand for money increases. You cannot furnish money fast enough to meet the demand of all who would like to borrow while prices are going up, nor could all the gold and silver mines in the world together keep prices going up forever. A marvelous era of increasing money stocks began in 1850, and started a period of speculation which ended with a grand world-wide smash in 1857. Even the Bank of England had to suspend payment, without any decline in production, and with the mints open to both gold and silver. The real secret of the reactions is in the speculation margins. These people who are crying that they have been forced to throw away their property had never paid for their holdings. They borrowed money on call to make small payments, hoping that a right turn in the market would give large profits. But in that class of operations losses come as easily as profits. That is one of the conditions of the game. When they have profits they call it prosperity, but when they have losses they think the country has come to a standstill and want to know who is to blame. Nothing has happened, except that they have been asked to pay what they owe.

"It is impossible to do away with such speculation by any increase in the money supply. If a stock selling at $100 per share has an advance of $10, the investor who owns it outright makes but 10 per cent, while the speculator who has up only a margin of $10 makes 100 per cent. This is the secret of marginal trading.

"In short, it is not legitimate business that causes the enormous inflation of credits, multiplies the bank reserves required and thus observes any possible money stock. Speculation—greed—will inevitably do it, and as it is impossible to satisfy that appetite, it is absurd to point to a tight money market as a proof of insufficient supply of money.

"Undoubtedly, the war in the Transvaal has had an influence upon our money market. Anything that disturbs normal conditions, which turns the currents of business out of the course they have been expected to follow, will affect business. With trade balances as they are, our bankers early in the season had reason to expect gold imports this fall, and probably directed their business accordingly. The war has not only cut off a remittance of about two millions per week to London from South Africa, but compelled heavy shipments the other way. Such a reversal of the regular and anticipated order makes money tight in all centers until affairs are readjusted to the new condition.

"The world does not depend upon the Transvaal for its stock of gold. Colorado will produce more gold in 1900 than all North America yielded ten years ago, and this adjustment will yield more next year than the whole world did ten years ago. Cripple Creek is up to the record of the Transvaal five years ago, and Cripple Creek, with Alaska and the Klondike will next year exceed the Transvaal production of 1897. The golden tide, though checked for the moment, is not going to subside."

COALING AT SEA.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The naval board conducted the trial of the Miller coaling system has submitted its report to Admiral Bradford, chief of the equipment bureau. The board conducted these experiments with the battleship Massachusetts and the government collier Marcellus, the battleship towing the collier, which supplied the former with coal in 800 pound bags by means of the towing lines, which made an aerial trolley. The tests were conducted under varying conditions of weather, and in the opinion of the board were eminently successful. In weather as heavy as it was practicable to coal a ship under any conditions, the devices transported about 20 tons an hour safely. Altogether the board concludes that the apparatus will be of value during war time, and consequently the plant with which the experiments have been conducted will be paid for by the government under the terms of the contract made last summer.

Serious Fire.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Fire at an early hour to-day completely gutted the buildings extending from 216 to 222 Monroe street, badly damaged the building at 212-214 Monroe street, caused a loss aggregating $950,000, and resulted in the injury of nine firemen, two of them seri-

WILL UNSEAT ROBERTS.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 2.—A Washington special to the Commercial-Tribune says: There have been stories that the report of the Roberts investigating committee might not be unanimous, but that certain members would recommend that Roberts be sworn in and expelled. Mr. Tayler says that there is no ground for this belief, and that he is satisfied that the report will be unanimous.

"In fact," said Mr. Tayler, "the personal attitude of Mr. Roberts is most audacious. His attitude is that of open defiance of the laws of a body to which he seeks admission. There never has been before a case like it. Why should we admit him? There is every precedent against his admission. There is no precedent whatever in favor of it. Hitherto I have paid but little attention to the question of violation of compact on the part of the state of Utah, but now I have been giving it some thought. It is of most appalling consequence. I have been reading the speeches which were made by the advocates of statehood for Utah. It was represented to them as a reason for denying them statehood that they might send polygamists to congress. They all replied that polygamy, polygamous marriages and polygamous cohabitation were ancient history and had no part in the modern Utah. And here, at the first flush, we got a polygamist. To refuse to admit him is the only thing that we can possibly do."

LAWTON FUND $40,000.

Washington, Jan. 2.—General Corbin chairman of the Lawton relief committee, announces that the subscriptions to the Lawton fund received up to noon today amount to $39,263.35, which does not include all the subscriptions made to the independent agents in various outside cities. General Corbin also announces that the amount subscribed already exceeds the amount hoped for when the movement was originated, and is amply sufficient for the purpose of the fund, which is to raise the mortgage on the Lawton homstead at Redlands, Cal., and to provide for the education of the children.

Owing to the gratifying success of the movement, it has been decided to close up the subscription lists on the 5th inst.

THE MACRUM CASE.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The case of Consul Charles E. Macrum, the United States representative at Pretoria who insisted on being relieved at the time the South African crisis became most acute, is assuming additional importance as Mr. Macrum nears home. The understanding at the state department is that he is not coming by way of the English ports, but is on a German ship which comes through the Mediterranean and thence direct to this country, the trip taking about six weeks from December 18 last, the date of his sailing from Lorenzo Marques. In the present aspect of the case there is little doubt that unless the consul presents ample explanation for his course he will not continue in the consular service.

It has been reported that the mystery surrounding his departure had been cleared up by a letter from him to Representative Tayler, of Ohio, who represents the district from which Macrum comes, and who secured his appointment as consul. But Mr. Tayler said to-day that he had heard nothing from Macrum, except indirectly through his letters to relatives. These give no intimation of the cause of his return, but speak of the excitement incident to the war and the hurried preparations on both sides. There is nothing, however, to show a pro-Boer or an anti-British inclination, nor is there any discussion of the political aspect of the war.

Naval Recruits.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The navy department has decided to open a recruiting rendezvous at Cleveland, O., in accordance with its policy of enlisting men from the interior as far as possible. Lieut. Russell has been placed in charge of the office at Cleveland, with Medical Inspector M. H. Simons and Acting Warrant Machinist J. L. King as his assistants.

Reading for Guam.

Washington, Dec. 29.—In answer to its appeal for contributions of books and papers for the garrison at Guam the navy department has received 928 books, 3,217 magazines, 2,148 illustrated weekly papers, 72 sets of dominoes, 72 sets of checkers and 72 sets of alphabet books, the last to be used to teach the native children.

40,000 HANDS GET INCREASE OF WAGES.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 2.—An increase of wages for the new year takes place in all of the mills owned and operated by the American Woolen company which are situated in six of the eastern states. All of the large companies, independent of the combination, have taken similar action, and there are few small independent concerns in New England that have not given their employes an advance in pay. It is estimated that the advance will directly affect 40,000 hands and indirectly nearly 200,000 persons.

It is estimated that the increase will mean an addition of from $30,000 to $35,000 a week to the woolen operatives in New England.

DEFAULTING TREASURER.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 1.—The continued absence of County Treasurer E. H. Hershey, and the ugly stories concerning his accounts which have been afloat for a week past, prepared the public for the formal announcement to-day that he is a defaulter and absconder. Mr. Hershey's son was in charge of the office last week, endeavoring to straighten out the books. He called County Auditor Marsh to his aid, and they have found a defalcation of $65,000. There is on deposit in the banks of this city $61,840, while the books call for $126,840. There is due the state for tax on money at interest for 1899, the sum of $84,000, of which three-fourths comes back to this county, hence the net sum owing the state is $21,000.

WISCONSIN NEARLY READY.

San Francisco, Jan. 2.—Work has so far advanced on the United States battleship Wisconsin, that she will make her trial trip within the next two weeks. Her main battery of four 13-inch guns will be the heaviest ever mounted on an American man of war. It is expected she will exceed the speed required by the navy department.

Transports Leave.

San Francisco, Dec. 30.—The transports Tartar and Valencia will probably be sent back to Manila with freight. There are now about 4,000 tons of freight waiting on the government dock and no steamers to take it. The Sheridan is already engaged to sail from here on the 4th prox. for Seattle to take forage from there to Manila.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W.H.PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhœa. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

DRAINAGE CANAL OPEN.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—At 9 o'clock this morning water was turned into the $33,000,000 drainage canal, and began to flow toward Lockport, where it will fall into the Desplaines river, and thence through the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. What is termed by the canal engineers the collateral channel has been for some time completed from Chicago river in the southwestern part of the city to within 15 feet of the main channel of the canal. This 15 foot wall of earth with two sluice gates behind it has been all that has kept the Chicago river and Lake Michigan out of the canal. At 10 o'clock Monday night a steam dredge began to cut away this wall of earth, and a few minutes before 9 o'clock to-day the water in the collateral channel was against the sluice gates and only a few inches of timber remained to be removed before Chicago was to realize her dream of years and see the great canal in actual operation. When the water began to back up against the sluice gates the timbers were knocked away and the first water from the Chicago river ran into the canal. The engineers of the sanitary district have cut a channel to carry 300,000 cubic feet of water a minute, but to-day the water was allowed to flow into the canal at the rate of only 50,000 cubic feet a minute. The effect of turning 300,000 cubic feet of water a minute into the empty canal would be like the bursting of a reservoir and would tear away every bridge over the canal and wreck the controlling works at Lockport. Therefore the water will be turned in gradually. Probably a week will elapse before the canal is full of water and is carrying away the sewage that now flows into the Chicago river.

An occasion that might have been made one of the most memorable in the eventful history of Chicago was suffered to pass by unimproved because the trustees of the sanitary district were intent only on their one great aim—the opening of the canal. Aside from the trustees and engineers there were less than a dozen spectators present.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 2.—Both houses of the legislature organized at noon by electing the nominees of last night's Democratic caucus.

The Harrell-Whallen alleged attempted bribery sensation, which disconcerted the anti-Goebel Democrats last night, was still the overshadowing feature on the political boards to-day. Colonel Whallen telegraphed Commonwealth Attorney Franklin that he will arrive from Louisville this afternoon and surrender to the court. He telegraphed his friends denying the charge brought against him by Senator Harrell. The Goebel leaders promise sensational developments when the trial of Whallen comes on also when the legislative committee goes to hearing evidence on the gubernatorial contest.

In the House, South Trimble, for speaker, received the full 58 Democrat votes, and J. P. Haswell all of the 42 Republicans.

For president pro tem of the Senate, Senator Goebel was elected.

The four Democratic senators who bolted the caucus last night voted for the caucus nominees to-day.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 2.—Senator Goebel, chairman of the Democratic joint caucus, issued a call for a caucus to-night. He states that the caucus is for the sole purpose of nominating a candidate for United States senator. Of course Blackburn will be the only name presented and he will be nominated by acclamation.

The calling of a caucus for senator at this early date was a move on the part of the Goebel leaders to put an end to the stories that, in the event that Goebel should fail in his contest he might attempt to wrest the senatorship from Blackburn.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 2.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of John H. Whallen, charging him with attempting to bribe Senator Harroll. Whallen is in the city.

PLAGUE IN HAWAII.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—A special to the Times-Herald from San Francisco says: The army transports Centennial and Newport, which arrived here late last night from Manila via Honolulu, bring the startling news that the Bubonic plague is raging in the capital city of the Hawaiian islands. The details are not obtainable at this hour, but it is understood that the scourge was brought into Honolulu by a vessel from one of the infected ports of China.

The administration of Honolulu is upon a very modern and scientific basis; Americans are in charge, and the probability is that the plague will not spread outside of the Asiatic quarters of the city.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Amherst, Mass., Dec. 30.—Percival Powell, of Boston, and Prof. David P. Todd, of Amherst College, will start for England early next month, on an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun, May 28, in northern Africa. They first will make a tour of the important European observatories, collecting full notes on new forms of instruments, processes and latest methods of astronomical work. Their principal instrument for observing the eclipse will be a 24-inch telescope for obtaining large scale pictures of the sun's corona. The expedition will return in June.

MISSISSIPPI FROZEN OVER.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2.—For the first time in many years, the Mississippi river is frozen over here. Steady cold weather for a week or more has formed a sheet of ice that resists the river boats. As a result, no boats are arriving or departing and the ferries have been compelled to tie up.

Meat for South Africa.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—The employes of the canning department of Armour & Co., at the stock yards were on duty Christmas Day filling a rush order sent by the British government. For almost a week night and day shifts of men have been kept at work. Recently, it is said, two large orders were received from the English government officials for meats for Great Britain's forces in South Africa. It is expected the order will be filled the end of the week. The supplies will be carried east in special trains and shipped at once to Cape Town.

Work for 15,000.

Hartford City, Dec. 29.—To-night at 12 o'clock 44 window glass factories, representing 1,700 pots, of the American Window Glass company go into operation. These plants, which have been idle since last June, will furnish employment to 15,000 glass workers in this state and about 1,500 in this city, where the largest plant in Indiana is located. The fire will be of six months' duration. While one of the shortest the indications are that it will be a continuous one.

WHAT SCHURMAN THINKS.

New York, Dec. 28.—The Independent for the current week will contain an article by Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell university, chairman of the United States commission to the Philippines, entitled "Our Duty to the Philippines." Among other things, he says:

"We have forty to fifty tribes to civilize, and seven or eight of these tribes have some 300,000 members each. On the island of Luzon there is one tribe of a million and a half people, who speak one language as totally distinct from the other languages as Spanish is from English. Another tribe on the same island, numbering about 600,000, is as distinct from the others in language and characteristics as they are from the Spaniards themselves. Then on the great island of Mindanao there are many tribes that are entirely different from each other. In the Sulu archipelago we come to another class of natives, about whose custom of slavery so much has been said recently. These are all Mohammedan, while in Luzon the natives are all Catholic Christians.

"The priests have ruled in Luzon so long that their influence is widespread, and the natives know of no other form of Christianity. The Roman Catholic church has been established there for 300 years and the archipelago was really governed by the priests, and not by the Spanish civil or military commanders. Of the $13,500,000 raised on the island annually, about $1,500,000 was used for the church's support. Each small church would receive about $500 for its support, and the priest an allowance of $300. We must credit the church with having done a great deal of good work among the natives. We must reckon with these facts when we send missionaries to the Philippines.

"Missionaries are needed in the islands, and I hope they will be sent there in large numbers. There is plenty of work for them to do, and I hope they will go on with a complete understanding of the situation to accomplish good. They must realize that they are contending with a Catholic-educated population that knows nothing about the fine difference between Protestant sects and denominations. Therefore, it would be highly impolitic to send missionaries of different denominations to confuse the minds of the people. I do hope that when we send the missionaries, we will decide beforehand on one form of Protestant Christianity. Send only one type of missionary. The Filipinos will then have Catholic Christianity and Protestant Christianity presented to them, so they can take their choice. We have no adequate idea as to how confusing to the simple minds of an uncivilized people the different forms of our Protestant faith appear. The Chinese, who are perhaps more intelligent than the Filipinos, regard our greatest denominations as so many different religions.

"I think the island of Mindanao is a more promising field for missionaries to begin their work in than Luzon. The influence of the Catholic church has not been extended to Mindanao, and the simple natives would readily accept the type of faith which the Americans would teach them. It is possible that it would be dangerous to send missionaries to the interior of this island at present, but as conditions become more settled and the Americans are looked upon with a more friendly feeling, the place will be a rich field for the American missionary. We owe it to the Filipinos to give them the best in our religion, as well as in our education.

"I regret that the Americans allowed the saloon to get a foothold on the islands. That has hurt the Americans more than anything else, and the spectacle of Americans drunk awakens disgust in the Filipinos. We suppressed the cock fight there and permitted the taverns to flourish. One emphasized the Filipino frailty, and the other the American vice. I have never seen a Filipino drunkard.

"In Manila, which is really a cosmopolitan city, in Iloilo and other cities of the islands, you will find educated Filipinos, who are bright and pleasing to meet socially. It is a good thing that we have such a nucleus of education to begin with. The great masses, of course, are ignorant, but one good thing in their favor is that they thirst for knowledge. With good American schools on the islands, the leaven of general education will produce results for the masses that will develop the race rapidly. The Filipinos have many other good characteristics. They are honest by nature, and show it in their dealings, although suspicious of the white man."

THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

New York, Dec. 30.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Designs for the greatest battleships ever projected for the American navy were agreed upon by the naval board of construction to-day after several months of discussion over the important questions of battery, armor, speed, coal capacity and displacement. The three new vessels—to be called the Georgia, the New Jersey and the Pennsylvania—will equal in formidability the finest line of battleships yet laid down by any foreign power, and, with the addition of typical American improvements, will surpass in fighting force any ships now afloat.

The salient featres of the design contemplates a displacement of approximately 14,000 tons, as compared with the Oregon's 11,000 or the new Maine's 12,300. The speed is to be "at least 19 knots," with a coal bunker capacity of 2,000 tons.

There will be two superimposed turrets—one fore and the other aft—each containing two 12-inch and two 8-inch guns, of the new elongated bore and high smokeless powder variety. The remaining guns of the main battery will consist of 12 6-inch quick-fire in broadside. This arrangement of battery has been finally adopted instead of an alternative plan which provided for four 12-inch guns in turrets and 16 6-inch broadside, which has been put forward to avoid the expedient of superimposed turrets. The two-story turrets, which are a distinctively American innovation as applied to the Kearsarge and the Kentucky, are regarded as no longer of doubtful success, and it is known that foreign governments are preparing to adopt them to get the concentration and angle of fire they secure, which is unapproached by any other expedient.

The total cost of each of these three ships when ready for sea will exceed $7,000,000 each. They will cruise 7,000 miles starightaway, and there will not be three ships of similar offensive and defensive strength in the fleet of any possible enemy.

Markets and Crops.

THE YEAR IN BUSINESS.

New York, Dec. 30.—Bradstreet's review of "The Year in Business," says:

Rarely have sanguine commercial and financial hopes or predictions found such adequate realization as they did during 1899. Certainly nothing like the widespread and general upward movement of values, alike of staples and of securities, such as occurred during this year, could have been forseen. Linked with an immense business and a record-breaking production in nearly all lines of business and industry, except, perhaps, in some products of the agricultural interest, there was with it an advance of staple values, either of which alone would have made the year notable; and, combined, they have served to establish the year as a record-breaker, and set up new standards.

The volume of domestic and of foreign trade alike was the largest ever recorded, and the bank clearings, reflecting immense business expansion, active speculation in stocks and immense new industrial floatings far surpassed all previous records. Prices, as a result, primarily of the stimulation proceeding from supply and demand conditions scored probably the greatest advance in any single year, and brought the general level of staple values to the highest point reached for more than eight years past. Failure statistics point to the smallest number reported for seventeen years past.

These results have come to pass, in the face of a considerably lessened production of wheat, and an increase falling off in the yield of cotton. With the exception of market speculative activity in the latter during the early months of the present season, speculation on the leading exchanges has been most largely confined to stocks and securities.

In industrial affairs the year has been one of enormous expansion. Certainly nothing like the general advance in wages of general industrial employes has been witnessed for many years, and this has been accomplished with a minimum of friction, entitling the year to especial mention on this, if on no other account. The close of the year finds order books filled for from three to six months ahead in nearly all lines. Distributive trade was naturally of immense volume throughout the year though mild weather at the close tended to modify the satisfaction which the trade in winter fabrics was regarded. This was, however, partly compensated for by a holiday business surpassing all previous records.

Notwithstanding smaller exports of agricultural products during the calendar year breadstuffs shipments being 15 per cent smaller, cattle and hog exports 12 per cent less and cotton shipments, owing to the short crop, at least 15 per cent less, there was such an expansion in our manufactured exports that the entire export trade of the year will considerably exceed that of the last calendar year, which was the heaviest recorded, and make the year no less notable in the lines of foreign than in domestic trade, with a total of exorts little less than $1,280,000,000, an aggregate which, if reached, will mark a gain of 3 per cent over the record total of 1898.

Imports have naturally shown a marked revival, and if the gain for the eleven months is maintained for the month of December, a total little below $800,000,000 may be expected which would guarantee a total foreign trade well in excess of $2,000,000,000, an amount, it might be remarked, never before equalled. As to exports, it is to be noted that nearly one-third of all are of manufactured products a proportion never before reached; and as to imports the heavy increase in raw products intended for manufacture bears testimony to the activity of domestic industry. The trade balance in our favor, though not as heavy as in 1898, will still aggregate an enormous sum.

That the advance in the price of staples has not been a fictitious one, or based upon arbitrary actions of combinations, is evidenced by the fact that a similar price movement has been witnessed abroad—the general level of prices in England, for instance, being higher on December 1 this year than for more than eight years past. The course of values, too, have been in accordance with expectations of economists, in that the greatest relative rise has been in manufactured goods, or in products of industry not exclusively agricultural.

Breadstuffs alone of all the classes of staples, are actually lower now than they were a year ago, the decline being about 6 per cent On the other hand, the manufactured or partly manufactured products, such as metals, raw and manufactured textiles, building materials, coal and naval stores have scored remarkable gains Metals, as a whole, are 50 per cent higher than a year ago, due largely, of course, to the upward rush of iron and steel prices, which have all practically doubled in value within the year.

Raw cotton and wool have made especially noteworthy advances, and being among the most depressed of industries the textile manufacturing trades have become among the busiest there is record of. Other textiles have shared in this advance, and the result is that textiles, as a class, are one-third higher than a year ago.

Hides and leather are one-fourth higher; live stock, dried fruits and oils are one-eighth higher, and provisions, chemicals and miscellaneous products have all advanced.

Taking bank clearings as an index the outlook at present favors a total at the country's clearing houses making comparison with previous years, of fully $93,300,000,000, an increase of 36 per cent over a year ago, of 74 per cent over 1897, and of 51 per cent over 1892, while, as compared with 1894, the volume of clearings has practically doubled.

The railroads of the country have done the heaviest business in their history, proved by the gains in gross and net receipts over all previous records. This, too, has apparently made little impression on the business on such water routes as the lakes, which report the heaviest traffic and the most profitable season ever recorded.

That the transportation interests are determined to share still further in the unexampled volume of tonnage offering, is proved by the general advance in rates scheduled for January 1, 1900. Railway building, though mostly of branches and feeders, was the heaviest reported since 1890, was double the average of the preceding four years and 50 per cent larger than in 1898.

The record of embarrassments have been of a steadily diminishing scale as regards number and even in liabilities the year's record is an exceptional one, and were it not for a few large failures in the last two months of the year, that period, as a whole, would have been fairly entitled to the appellation of phenomenal. Though the year's record is not yet complete, and the returns as to assets and liabilities are still more or less vague, it may be stated that the total number of failures, based on complete returns for eleven months and partial returns for December, will be in the neighborhood of 9,550, certainly little in excess of that number, a total smaller than in the preceding year by 17 per cent, 26 per cent fewer than in 1897, 36 per cent lower than in 1896, 25 per cent smaller than in 1895 or 1894, and 40 per cent less than in 1893, the year of panic memory.

RAILROAD BUSINESS.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Business conditions among the railroads in the West continue excellent. The roads report that the month will show a small margin of gain in earnings over the big figures of December, 1898. This condition applies principally to roads of the Northwest, whose earnings will show a better gain than those of the Southwest by reason of better grain movement. At the same time Northwestern roads are handling far less grain than they were during the corresponding period last year. St. Paul earnings have shown smaller gains by reason of a lesser grain traffic. The loading on its system decreased during the first twenty-one days of this month 3,717 cars, compared with the same time last year. Westbound merchandise traffic is slightly better, and the live stock movement has gained considerably. Deliveries of grain here for the past week by the leading Western lines fell off 307,000 bushels from the previous week. It makes rather a poor showing as compared with the two preceding years, there being a reduction of 2,272,000 bushels from last year and 248,000 bushels from 1897, but records a gain of 937,000 bushels over 1896. Holiday passenger traffic has been heavy on all roads in the West, as rates of a fare and a third have been made.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., Jan. 2, 1900.

The Past Week's Markets.

Trade was dull during the past week, as is usually the case during the holidays. The new year opens with a better feeling in wheat, which shows an advance of ½ to 1¼c. There is now a good demand from northwestern millers. Corn, like wheat has been dull, but prices started firm on the first trading day of the new year. Clover seed has sold fairly well, with steady prices ruling. Prices are off about 2½ to 5c per bushel. Some dealers are of opinion that the markets for all cereals will soon show greater activity.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat at the close to-day was ¾ to 1¼c higher, the latter for January, than on Saturday last. Prices opened firm and soon moved up on better Liverpool cables, an increase of stocks there, moderate world's shipments and decrease on passage. There was fair buying at the advance, although the volume of trade on the whole was light. At the close there was a firm tone. Receipts at Minneapolis for three days and Duluth for ten days, 770 cars, against 1,500 last week and 886 cars a year ago. The mills in the northwest were active buyers of cash wheat.

Prices of wheat to-day:

May	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	73¾	74⅛	73¾	b74
Chicago	69⅞	70¼	69⅞	70¼
New York	75⅛-¼	b75⅞	75⅛	a75⅞
St. Louis	71⅜	72-¼b	71⅜	a72⅛
Minneapolis	66⅜	67¼	66⅜	a67¼
Duluth	b68⅞	69	b68⅞	68⅞

At Chicago January wheat opened at 66¼c; close, 66¾c; July, 70c; high, 70⅝c; low, 70c; close, 70⅝c. At New York July wheat opened at 75c asked; close, 75½c bid. At St. Louis, July wheat opened at 69¼c asked; close, 69⅝c bid. At Minneapolis, July wheat opened at 68⅛c; close, 68⅝c. At Duluth July wheat opened at 69¼c bid; close, 70c bid.

Total clearances wheat and flour, 656,000 busels; corn, 1,630,505 bushels.

Paris, holiday.

Primary receipts of wheat, 853,000 bushels; same time last year, 1,359,000; shipments, 295,000 bushels; same time last year, 266,000. Receipts of corn, 669,000 bus.; same time last year, 1,225,000; shipments, 380,000 bushels; same time last year, 353,000 bushels.

May puts on wheat at Chicago, 69⅝c at 1:30; 70c bid; calls, 70⅝c asked; at 1:30, 70⅜c, sellers.

January oats at Chicago, 21⅞c, open; 21⅝c, close; May, 23⅞c; high, 24c; low, 23⅞c; close, 24c.

Pork for January at Chicago, $10.25; high, $10.52; low, $10.25; close, $10.47; May, $10.60; high, $10.88; low, $10.60; close, $10.77.

Lard at Chicago for January, $5.70; high, $5.87; low, $5.70; close, $5.82; May, $5.90; high, $6.02; low, $5.90; close, $6.00.

Corn was up ⅛ to ½c compared with Saturday. The factors of strength were higher cables and sympathy with wheat. At Chicago January corn opened at 29⅞c; high, 30⅜; low, 30½; close, 30⅞; May, 32⅞; high, 33¼; low, 32⅞; close, 33¼. At New York May corn opened at 39⅜ bid; close, 39½ bid.

The visible shows: Wheat, decrease, 567,000 bushels; corn, decrease, 763,000; oats decrease, 221,000.

Clearances four ports, two days, 425,800 bushels of wheat; flour, 56,648 barrels; corn, 1,275,505 bushels.

World's shipments of wheat this week: America, 3,611,000 bushels; Russia, 528,000; Danube, 341,000; Argentine, 552,000; India, none; Australia, 120,000; total, 5,155,000. Last week, 4,716,000. Last year, 7,789,000. Corn shipments this week: America 3,226,000 bushels; Russia, 88,000; Danube, 344,000; Argentine, 512,000; total, 4,170,000; against 4,894,000 previous week and 5,500,000 last year.

Liverpool spot wheat unchanged; flour, ¼@½d higher.

Telegram from Lamson Bros.: On passage wheat, 19,456,000 bushels; shows for the week an increase of 312,000 bushels. Corn, 16,544,000 bushels; decrease, 592,000 bushels.

Visible supply of grain in United States and Canada on dates named:

	Dec. 30.	Dec. 23.
Wheat	58,311,000	58,878,000
Corn	11,598,000	12,361,000
Oats	5,694,000	5,473,000
Rye		1,349,000

The Close at Toledo--Wheat Higher.

Cash wheat ¾c up; May, ½c and July ⅝c higher at the Toledo Exchange, than on Saturday. Trade fair and prices firm. No. 2 soft red wheat, 70; close, 70¼; No. 3 soft red, 68¼.

May wheat, 73¾, 74⅛ and close, 73¾ asked; July, 73½, 73¼, 73¾, and finally 73¾ asked.

Corn Dull, Steady.

Corn was dull but steady at a fractional decline for cash; No. 2 mixed corn, 31½; No. 3 corn, 30½; No. 3 yellow, 31; No. 4 corn, 29¼; May, 33¼.

Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 24c; May 25¼; No. 2 white, 26; No. 3 white, 25.

Rye dull, steady; No. 2 nominally, 56½.

In store at Toledo on dates named:

	Dec. 30.	Dec. 23.
Wheat	1,365,538	1,306,855
Corn	764,803	819,152
Oats	327,161	403,584
Rye	9,644	7,273

Toledo Produce Market.

Trade was slow to-day. Prices show a little alteration. Butter and eggs hold well at quotations. Vegetables in good supply at previous figures. Poultry is a little scarce and firm.

Butter—Creamery, 26@27c; dairy, 15@18c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 21@22c.

Vegetables—Carrots, bu., 25c; rutabagos, bu., 35c; onions, bu., 25@30c; beets, bu., 30c; lettuce, lb., 10c; celery, dozen stalks, 25@40c; beans, bu., $1.85; oyster plant, doz., 25c; potatoes, bu., 35@40c; sweet potatoes, bbl., Jersey, $3.25; cabbages, dozen, 30@50c; squashes, dozen, 75c@$1.00; parsnips, bu., 35@40c.

Tallow—Per pound, 4@4¼c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $11; No. 2, $10.

Straw—Per ton, car lots, $4; oat straw, $4.00@4.50.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 8½c; No. 2's and bulls, 8c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2's, 9c; kip, No. 1's, 8c; No. 2's, 7½c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 10½c; No. 2's, 9½c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2's 10½c; seep pelts, 25c@$1.00.

Poultry, Dressed—Chickens, lb., 7@7½c; fowls, 7@7½c; turkeys, 10c; ducks and geese, 8c.

Live chickens, lb., 6½c; old fowls, 6c; turkeys, 8c; ducks and geese, 6½@7c.

Fruits—Apples, bbl., $2.75@3.25; bushel, $1.00; cranberries, bbl., $5.00@7.00; quart, 8c; lemons, box, $3.50@4.00; oranges, $3.25@3.50.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $5.25; mutton, 6@7c per lb.; lambs, 7@8c; veal, 8@8½c; beef, 5@8c.

Linseed Oil—For single barrels, per gallon, raw, 54c; boiled, 55c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 8@8½c; light hams, per lb., 8c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, per lb., 7c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@23c.

Feed, per ton—Middlings in 100 lb. sacks, $16; screenings, in 100 lb. sacks, $15; bran, $16.00.

Furs—Muskrat, 2@10c; raccoon, 10@90c; mink, 25c@$1.50; skunk, 25c@$1.25; gray fox, 75c; red fox, $1.25.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 57c.

Linseed Oil Meal—Per ton, $25; per 100 lbs., $1.30.

Corn in ear—New, per 100 lbs., 25@40c; old, 50c.

Grain and Produce.

New York, Jan. 2.—Butter—Receipts, 7,061 packages; market strong; western creamery, 23@29c; June creamery, 22@26½c. Cheese—Receipts, 1,719 packages; market firm; fall made, fancy, small, 12¾@13c; fall made, fancy, large, 12⅝@13c; late made, small, 12@12½c; large, late made, 11⅝@12c. Eggs—Receipts, 6,610 packages; market firm; western ungraded at mark, 15@22c; western, 24c, loss off. Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4⅜c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c; refined, steady; crushed, 5 9-16c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5 3-16c. Coffee, firm; No. 7, 7c; held higher. Molasses steady.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Close: Wheat—Jan., 66¾c; May, 70⅛c; July, 70⅝@70¾c. Corn—Jan., 30⅝c; May, 23⅛@33¼c; July, 34c. Oats—Jan., 21⅝c; May, 24c. Pork—Jan., $10.47½; May, $10.77½. Lard—Jan., $5.82½; May, $6.00. Ribs—Jan., $5.57½; May, $5.70@5.72½. Flax—Cash N. W., $1.48; S. W., $1.48; May, $1.46.

Liverpool, Jan. 2.—The imports of wheat during the past three days were 58,000 centals, including 33,000 American. The imports of corn from Atlantic ports during the past three days were 34,000 centals.

Following are the stocks of breadstuffs and provisions in Liverpool: Flour, 132,000 sacks; wheat, 1,828,000 centals; corn, 1,246,000 centals; bacon, 14,200 boxes; hams, 400 boxes; shoulders, 500 boxes; butter, 21,700 packages; cheese, 71,600 boxes; lard, prime western steam, 28,900 tierces; lard, other kinds, 990 tons.

Following are the stocks of wheat and corn in store and on quays (railway and canal depots not included): Wheat, 2,318,000 centals; corn, 1,053,000 centals.

Weather cloudy and damp.

Live Stock.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 2.—The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.50; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.25@3.25; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders dull at $3.00@4.00; milch cows, active at $30@55; calves, active at $5.00@7.00. Sheep and lambs, active; prime lambs, $5.00@5.50; mixed, $3.25@4.25; culls, $2.50@3.00. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $4.45@4.50; Yorkers, $4.40@4.45; pigs, $4.35@4.40; roughs, $3.50@4.00, stags, one-third off, cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 2.—(Eirick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Receipts, 29 cars; market slow. Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market active; pigs and Yorkers, $4.60; mediums and heavy, $4.62½@4.65. Sheep—Receipts, 15 cars; market firm and shade stronger; best lambs, $5.50@6.00; fair to good $5.50@5.75; culls and common, $5.00@5.25; mixed sheep, $4.25@4.50; yearlings, $4.75@5.00. Calves, $7.00@8.50.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market generally steady; butchers stock, active; canners, strong; calves, firm; stockers and feeders, quiet, unchanged; beeves, $4.15@6.50; cows, $3.15@4.60; heifers, $3.25@4.90; canners, $2.25@3.10; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.85; Texas fed beeves, $4.25@5.35. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 20,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 34,000; left over, 1,613; market active and 5@10c higher; top, $4.50; mixed and butchers, $4.20@4.60; good to choice heavy, $4.35@4.60; rough heavy, $4.20@4.30; light, $4.15@4.47½; bulk of sales, $4.30@4.50.

FREE TO LADIES A Monthly Regulator that is harmless and CANNOT FAIL —Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, Jan. 2.—Prices started upwards at the opening, ignoring some slight irregularity in the London market. The railroads gained a sharp fraction all around, but the feature of the market was the specialties. Federal Steel rose about two points and Glucose 2¼. Other iron and steel stocks, Pacific Mail, Leather, People's Gas and Metropolitan street railway were up over a point. Brooklyn Transit was almost the only exception to the market's strength, with a drop of a point.

A raid on Brooklyn Transit drove it down 3¼ and caused depression in many other stocks. Metropolitan street railway lost 3 and most of the other active specialties about a point. Conspicuous strength was displayed by the Readings, Continental Tobacco and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis issues. A quick rise in Sugar of 3¼ to 131, coupled with the 2 point rally on heavy covering in Brooklyn Transit checked the decline and prices were hardening all around by 11 o'clock.

There was marked demand for stocks in the metal group. Prominent members of the group sold 2 to 2¾ higher; Federal Steel and Steel and Wire were most active. Meanwhile the grangers, trunk lines and Pacifics came into favor, rising 1 to 2 point. Local stocks followed Metropolitan's recovery to 179, but Brooklyn Transit was feverish. The whole list was active and strong until near noon, when an easier tone developed. Bonds were quiet and irregular.

Corrected daily by D. U. Crockett, 3 Spitzer Building.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar	128¾	135	127½	134¼
Am. Steel Wire	49	50¾	48⅞	49⅞
Am. Tobacco	99⅝	102¾	98⅝	102¼
Atchison, com.	20⅞	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
Atchison, pfd.	62½	63¼	62⅛	62⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	71¼	71¼	68½	70⅛
Chesp. & Ohio	31⅛	31½	31	31⅞
Con. Tobacco	33½	36	33	35⅞
Federal Steel, com.	54½	55½	54¾	55¼
Federal Steel, pfd.	75	76	74½	75½
Kansas & Texas pfd	33¾	34¼	33½	33⅞
Louisville & Nashv.	80⅝	82¾	80⅝	82
Leather, com.	16½	18½	16	18¾
Leather, pfd.	75	76⅝	75	76⅝
Manhattan	97¼	98⅝	96¾	98
Missouri Pacific	41¼	43	40½	43
North. Pacific, com.	54	54⅝	54	54⅝
North. Pacific, pfd.	74	74⅞	73⅞	74⅞
New York Central	131½	133	131½	132⅞
Pacific Mail	47	47¾	47½	46⅞
People's Gas	103	106⅝	103⅞	106⅞
Reading, com.	19	19	18¾	19
Rock Island	107	108¼	106¾	108
St. Paul	116	119⅝	117½	119⅞
South. Pacific	38¼	39	38⅛	38⅞
South. Ry., pfd.	54⅞	55½	54⅞	55¼
Texas Pacific	15¼	16¼	15½	16⅜
Tenn. Coal and Iron	83½	87¼	83¼	87¼
Union Pacific, com.	48¼	48⅝	47⅞	48⅝
Union Pacific, pfd.	75⅞	78	75	78
Wabash, pfd.	21⅞	21¾	21	21⅞
Western Union	85½	85½	85	85¼

New York, Jan. 2.—Money on call firm at 7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼@4.87½ for demand and $4.82@4.82¼ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.83 and $4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.81@4.81¼. Silver certificates, 58½@59½c. Bar silver, 58⅝c. Mexican dollars, 47¼c.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	133¾	134¼
U. S. 4's (new) registered	133¾	134¼
U. S. 5's coupons	112⅝	113½
U. S. 5's registered	112⅝	113½
U. S. 4's (old) coupons	114	115½
*U. S. 4's (old) registered	114	114½
U. S. 2's registered	102½	102½
U. S. 3's coupons	110	110½
U. S. 3's registered	109½	110½

*U. S. 4's (old) registered, ex. int.

Trade.

Trade was a little slow during the past week, on account of stock taking and holiday quiet.

Oil Market.

Tiona	$1.81
Pennsylvania	1.66
Barnesville	1.56
Corning	1.48
New Castle	1.41
North Lima	1.17
South Lima	1.12
Indiana	1.12
Scio	1.66

The Cotton Market.

New York, Jan. 2.—Cotton futures opened steady at the advance. January, $7.45; February, $7.50; March, $7.55; April, $7.58; May, $7.61; June, $7.60; July, $7.63; August, $7.60; October, $6.98; November, $6.95.

Chicago Provisions.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Provisions were strong. Hog receipts, despite the prediction that this week would find them more liberal, were light and prices at the yards advanced. Small deliveries on January contracts, 1,000 barrels pork, 15,000 tierces lard and 350,000 pounds ribs, were also an influence in the advance. Buying was quite general and the market active. Commission houses acting for outside people were in the pit with large orders and were the best purchasers. The investment demand was liberal also, and the market advanced sharply from the opening, holding steady for some time at the advance. The chief demand seemed to be for May pork, some of it coming, it was reported, from packers and the rest from shorts. May pork opened 15c over Saturday's at $10.60 and advanced to $10.80; May lard, 7½@10c up at $5.90@5.97½, ascending to $5.97½, and May ribs, 7½@12½ better at $5.60@5.65, and rose to $5.72½@5.75.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Jan. 2.—The Courier-Journal's annual review of the leaf tobacco trade was published yesterday morning. Conditions are far more satisfactory than at the close in 1898. New factories are springing up and are buying heavily, affording brisk competition and making prices so encouraging that the crop is moving more rapidly to the market than was ever before known. Louisville has gained largely more than Cincinnati in the handling of the Burley crop, besides selling more dark tobacco than any other market. The actual sales were 123,574 hogsheads of an average value of $73.12 each—less than in 1898, but more than in 1897. The review is prepared with the usual care and thoroughness, and gives a succinct and accurate history of the trade for the year. The records show in 1897: Total offerings, 132,862; offerings Burley, 110,734; offerings dark, 42,129; rejections, 28,989; actual sales, 123,874; receipts, 118,549; average value per hogshead, $73.12; average value per pound, $.0662; value actual sales, $10,057,667. In 1898: Total offerings, 103,662; offerings Burley, 71,534; offerings dark, 32,128; rejections, 20,570; actual sales, 82,092; receipts, 67,583; average value per hogshead, $88; value actual sales, $7,312,096.

Official quotations are:

1899 CROP.

Red Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 4.00@ 4.50
Trash (sound)	4.50@ 5.50
Common lugs	5.50@ 6.00
Medium lugs	6.00@ 7.00
Good lugs	7.00@ 7.50
Common leaf (short)	7.00@ 7.50
Common leaf	7.50@ 8.00
Medium leaf	8.00@ 9.50
Good leaf	9.50@12.00
Fine and selections	12.00@17.50

Colory Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 5.00@ 5.50
Trash (sound)	5.50@ 6.00
Common lugs	6.00@ 7.00
Medium lugs	7.00@ 8.00
Good lugs	8.00@ 9.00
Common leaf (short)	8.00@ 8.50
Common leaf	8.50@ 9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@10.00
Good leaf	10.00@12.00

DARK.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$ 2.25@ 2.50
Trash (sound)	2.50@ 3.00
Common lugs	3.00@ 3.25
Medium lugs	3.25@ 3.75
Good lugs	3.75@ 4.50
Common leaf (short)	4.50@ 5.00
Common leaf	5.00@ 6.00
Medium leaf	6.00@ 7.00
Good leaf	7.00@ 8.50

Wool.

From Dun's Review: "The markets are very quiet, but steady in prices. Reports of stocks on hand, though necessarily inaccurate because gathered by mail from distant points some days before the year ends, show only 157,398,829 pounds, exclusive of mill stocks which are unknown. The stocks at the beginning of the year were reckoned at 339,033,851 pounds, and the Association makes the year's clip 272,191,330 pounds, while the net imports have been about 84,500,000 pounds, so that the consumption has been about 538 million pounds less any increase but greater by any decrease of mill stocks. As this is more than the year's consumption is estimated by the trade, considering the inactivity of mills during much of the first half of the year, it may be inferred that mill stocks are now larger than they were last January, though then supposed to be very heavy."